The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 10. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1898. NO. 7

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFECT NOV. 29, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	1.11	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	1.30	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7,30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	2.29	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	3.07	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	3.12	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1,00	3.45	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.30	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	P. M. 4.30
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	9.05
Altoona.....	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	6.05	9.19
Bellwood.....	5.13	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.20	9.33
Tyrone	5.25	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	
Birmingham .	5.29	7.53	g	2.40	6.42	
Petersburg ...	5.47	8.17		3.03	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.58	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.12	8.47		3.35	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.18	8.53		3.42	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.22	8.58		3.47	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.39	9.15		4.08	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	7.00	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.20	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.25	9.59		5.00	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.41	10.14		5.18	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.50	10.22		5.28	9.16	
Newport.....	8.00	10.32		5.39	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.24	10.54		6.08	9.50	
Marysville	8.38	11.07		6.26	10.04	
Rockville.	8.43	11.12		6.32	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.55	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	12.40	*3.10	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.47	*4.10	7.35	10.55			
Phila.....12.17	12.50	*3.00	6.23	10.20			4.30
New York 2.43	3.33	*5.53	9.30	3.53			7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street. Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 29, 1897.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 07	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	1 57
1 19	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 44
1 31	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 31
1 59	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 52
2 07	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 45
2 19	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 33
2 34	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 18
2 50	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 53
3 00	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 45
3 21	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 25
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Lesson For the Week Beginning May 15. Comment by Rev. W. J. Yates, A. M. Topic, Look Up and Lift Up.

SCRIPTURE READING.—Ps. cxxi; Acts iii, 1, 8.

The League birthday is celebrated this week. Well may we exclaim, as did John Wesley at the growth of the Methodist movement, "What hath God wrought!"

The important thing is not the increase in numbers. Statistics can never gauge real power. Pride too frequently lurks under the statistical tables.

Are the young people of Methodism more devoutly looking up to God than ever before and are they more patiently and devotedly lifting up their voices for the right and stretching out their hands in helpfulness to those round about them? These are the tests of efficiency and the signs of prosperity.

Christians are recognizing that it is not enough for them to believe certain things which the church has been teaching as truth and to go through with a certain round of ceremonies called religious exercises in order to be a true follower of the Christ. If this world is to be saved, indeed if we are to be saved, we must enter determinedly upon a larger, broader and deeper work. Men need to be regenerated in spirit, but this is not all. They need to be helped in body and mind and in social life. Christ helped men in their physical infirmities. His healing of body often aided in salvation of the soul. He went into the world. He did not wait for the world to come to Him. He asked for the world a better physical life, purer homes and better society. Honesty, pureness of tongue and deed, helpfulness, kindness, gentleness—these are the rules by which men are to guide their conduct. Each had been seeking his own good and defending his own rights and property. Christ showed us that we are to seek the uplifting and good of others. We are to protect their rights and secure their advancement. We are to learn that the universe does not center on us, but we are to make Him our center and obey His influence.

I Don't Want To!

This is a common complaint of children and comes as naturally as chicken pox and measles. Like them, it needs good care and proper medicine. It is only dangerous when it settles into a state of "I won't" and becomes chronic. Coaxing, driving and letting alone are the usual old fashioned remedies. Sometimes they are successful in effecting a cure. More often they do more harm than good. It is always best to find out how the complaint arose. In many cases the child is right. In such an event it is wisest to plainly withdraw the command. To press it is unjust. To allow it to be ignored is unwise and destroys confidence in your justice and honesty.

If the command is reasonable and necessary, explain it as far as seems best and kindly, but firmly insist upon obedience. Make it easy for the child to obey. Remove hindrances, aid in real effort, reward prompt obedience, but don't "coddle" and don't "nag."

Invitations.

Most people appreciate a personal invitation. An attractive card arrests attention. We are learning the value of artistic effect in printing. Sensationalism is little valued. Handbills are at a discount. The League has done much to cultivate taste in this direction. Topic cards and service folders in the best style of the printer's art are none too good. It is a serious mistake to use an article of which we would be ashamed in private life or in business. Then again the League cards need to be supplemented by a courteous and pressing personal appeal. We must persuade the young people outside to come inside. They will come if the invitation shows them that they are desired. Get them in and keep them in.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or Nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulent to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation. Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning May 15. Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Our bodies God's temples.—I Cor. iii, 16-23. (A temperance topic.)

Christians, both collectively and individually, are referred to in the Scriptures as the temples of God. It is well for us to remember that not only as churches but also as individuals we are God's temples. The Corinthians were forgetting the former. Factions and contentions were marring the church of Christ, and Paul asks them if they did not know that they, as a church, were the temple of God, and reminded them that God destroyed those who defiled his temple. We may forget that our bodies are the temples of God, God's habitation, God's dwelling place, and may defile them, but we should not forget it. It is too important a fact to be forgotten, and its constant remembrance would be a strong barrier to defilement. Who either by meat or drink could defile his body while he remembered that it was the temple of God?

1. The body, as God's temple, should be dedicated to God. It should be given to Him. Both the tabernacle and the temple were dedicated to God when completed. The body should be dedicated to God. It should be used in His service and for His work, and if so dedicated and so used it could not become the tool of appetite or of passion. It would be used temperately in all the relations of life.

2. The body as God's temple should be the dwelling place of God in the person of His Holy Spirit. The temple was the dwelling of God. It was not erected as a place of meeting for the people, but as a house for God to dwell in and there at the mercy seat in the holy of holies He dwelt. "The spirit of God," says Paul, "dwelleth in you." God's Holy Spirit makes our weak and imperfect bodies His habitation, His dwelling place. What a condescension! But how can He dwell where there is sin or defilement?

3. Our bodies as God's temples should be free from defilement. "If any man defile the temple of God, him will God destroy." This was the law in Old Testament times. Those who defiled God's dwelling place were punished by Him. The sacredness of God's temple had to be emphasized, and it always was. Wherever God dwells there should be no defilement and no uncleanness. If, therefore, He dwells in our bodies, they should be every whit clean. The tongue, the hands, the heart, every organ of the body, should be kept clean and pure for God's spirit. This would make intemperance in any direction impossible — intemperance in thought, speech or action. It would forever destroy drunkenness, lust, passion, excessive worldliness or whatsoever would tend to make unclean or to defile.

May this be our aim—to live a life of such purity that our bodies may be a fit dwelling place for God's Holy Spirit.

Bible Readings.—Prov. xx, 1; xxiii, 29-32; Isa. i, 16; v, 11, 12; xxviii, 7-10; Rom. xiii, 12-14; I Cor. vi, 9-13; II Cor. vi, 14-18; Eph. ii, 19-22; Gal. v, 19-26; Heb. iii, 6; I Pet. ii, 1-5.

His Equals In Beauty of Soul.

As there is a higher and holier state for the church, so there is a fairer form for human society, industry and government. It is impossible to set before man an ideal of individual character which attracts him and lifts him up without his soon perceiving that the individual ideal includes a social ideal, and if he be a true man he will be true to both. If as he learns more of Christ he discovers that the only righteous course is one that will diminish profits, lessen influence and alienate friends, will he hesitate? Not for a moment. He will recognize the call of the cross and go forward, toiling up a new Calvary, to the coming crucifixion.—Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on B. O'Connor & Sons and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

SALTILLO.

The Spanish ships lay anchored
In Manila bay so grand,
And Admiral Dewey found them there
And sunk them like a man.
The boys of his squadron,
A brave and warlike clan,
Were eager for the conflict
And the victory to be won.

They waited for the signal—
They entered in the fight
Amid the roar of cannon,
And the doom that followed might.
For might is right, when war is wrong,
And Justice lends a hand
To free the poor and wretched
In fair Cuba's Spanish land.

Oh, let this war be over,
And let the prisoner free,
And let the isle of Cuba wear
The flag of liberty—
The flag that floats in glory
Above the dome of white,
Where Washington and Lincoln sat
And taught the nations right.

The right to fight for freedom
And the flag that ever waves
Amid the breeze and sunlight,
For the land from tyrants saved.
The Tories and the Red Coats
In battle oft did meet,
But now that day is over,
And they in friendship greet,

For England is our ally
In sunshine and in shade,
And the flag that waves for "Johnnie"
Will this compact soon see made.
We love our English brethren,
And we honor the humane,
And as long as life shall last
We'll not forget the Maine.

John Giffin is one of the late arrivals to his old home.

Mrs. Green, of Cassville, recently visited her relatives at this place.

Scott Ramsey is improving rapidly from the effects of typhoid fever.

J. R. Henderson is about to locate at Clearfield, so I am told. We wish him success.

The apple and plum blossoms give evidence of a good supply of fruit this coming fall.

H. T. Weaver's baby girl, Lillian, is improving after her serious illness from typhoid fever.

We have several empty houses at Saltillo and would welcome several good families to our town.

Robert Giffin, of Missouri, has been with relatives at this place, but he forgot to call on some of his old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey and daughter, of Trough Creek, spent Saturday and Sunday at this place visiting relatives.

The new bridge to be built at this place in the near future is to be a substantial iron affair—safe for man and beast.

Henry Hudson and wife are visiting relatives at Shirleysburg and attending communion services of the Presbyterian church.

H. T. Weaver's house is being pushed forward in a lively manner by Mr. Grissinger, one of our swift and accurate workmen.

S. W. Kimmel's new store room is a credit to the town and he promises to compete with any of the stores in the way of prices.

There has been talk about erecting a tobacco factory at this place, or cigar factory rather, to give employment to a number of people.

Eliza Taylor moved to Saltillo last week and occupies the K. M. Henderson house on Main street in lower Saltillo. Eliza is a fine seamstress and puts out good work.

Quarterly meeting will convene at Saltillo next Monday a week and the Methodist Episcopal congregation will be treated to a sermon Monday night by the presiding elder.

K. M. Henderson desires me to say she has millinery and notions at the lowest cash prices. Ladies' shoes—dongola kid—at 98 cents, children's hats at 25 and 50 cents, also flowers in abundance, and cheap.

Rev. Young, of Three Springs, preached a patriotic sermon at the M. E. church last night on the loss of the Maine. It was said his discourse was eloquent. We feel like we could not forget the Maine if we would.

It is said Rev. Hall, of Cassville, is busily engaged helping to dig out the foundation for a parsonage, which is to be erected at Cassville beside the M. P. church. Rev. Hall is very highly spoken of as a Christian gentleman and an earnest worker in the vineyard.

It is said the Saltillo telephone company will have to charge for the sending of war news over their line. So much extra talking is not good for the phones and if it is kept up we may have to be giving the phones medicine occasionally in the way of repairs, which will be expensive.

News reached town this morning of the death of little Anna Kidd, aged 8 years, daughter of Robert Kidd, of Smith valley. This little girl said ere death claimed her that God blessed her and she was now ready to go to heaven. She was possessed of a very bright mind and will be sadly missed at her home. She was buried Tuesday morning at Trough Creek.

A beautiful monument has been erected at our cemetery to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Heeter, who passed from earth to the beautiful beyond two years ago. Mrs. G. W. Cohill is expecting to place at the head of her husband's grave a massive stone of granite to perpetuate, as far as stone can, and tell that a Christian soldier lies there. The family of Benj. Shope, deceased, are also expecting to erect a monument to the memory of a loving father and husband. These new additions are expected to be in place by May 30th. Since our cemetery has been bought and lots and graves will be sold to defray the expenses of enlarging the graveyard and keeping it in order, we shall expect to see the silent city well looked after.

CALVIN.

Rain and bad roads is the greeting.

Wheat and rye look first rate in this vicinity.

Calvin band is putting in good time training.

Miss Nora Roland is visiting friends at Grafton.

J. B. Gosnell lost a valuable cow last week by founder.

Thos. and Harry Saylor are contemplating buying a steam thresher.

House cleaning is in order and the voice of the little hammer is heard.

Jesse Chilcott and wife, of Alexandria, attended church here on Sunday last.

Jos. Horton and Jas. Stapleton, of Todd, was Calvin visitors on Saturday night.

B. F. Mierly, our supervisor, is fixing up the valley road, which was much needed.

George W. Taylor and wife, of Latta Grove, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends here.

Dr. Biglow and wife, of McConnellstown, visited at the hospitable home of Jacob Bumgardner last week.

C. B. Robison is traveling and giving gramophone entertainments which are very entertaining.

Beatty Bros., have finished sawing for Martin Smith and have moved their mill to lands of Henry Quarry.

The ladies aid society of the M. E. church will hold an ice cream and banana supper in the P. O. S. of A., hall on May 30th. Everybody is invited.

Clinton Park and family moved from S. H. Pheasant's house to Mill Creek on Monday. We are sorry to loose Mr. Park from among us, as he and his family were good neighbors.

The war fever has not gotten hold of any of our young people, yet we suppose that when Uncle Sam needs them badly that there will be some willing to go and help put down this war. Such always has been the case. In the war of the Rebellion there was only one drafted man in the service from Trough Creek valley.

THREE SPRINGS.

David H. Heck, the expert plasterer of this place, is doing some work at Cassville.

Rev. John Grissinger, of Harrisburg, was among the recent visitors to this place.

Jack Griffith, of Broad Top City, was looking up his political interests here the past week.

The rock oak bark that is on Cave hill is being stripped this spring. Clay Park is the contractor.

Miss Ora Kirk, of Hustontown, is again behind the counter at the millinery store of Cutshall Bros.

Allen Cutshall and wife, of Hudson street, visited friends and relatives at Hustontown on last Sunday.

Not for several years have there been as many people in this vicinity afflicted with grippe as has been recently.

We are glad to note that our neighbor and friend, B. T. Stevens, who has been seriously afflicted, is convalescing.

The real estate of Thomas Brownlee, late of this place, was sold recently for $565, Mary J. Brownlee being the purchaser.

Clay Park, the agricultural merchant, sold five machines in one day the past week. This is evidence that his prices are lower than elsewhere.

The new merchants have received a full line of general merchandise and opened their doors last Friday. The Rouse Racket store. We wish them success in their new venture.

Flour has advanced 60 cents per barrel in the past week in this place and feed in proportion. We do not know what will become of the working man if their wages are not raised accordingly.

One Minute is not long, yet is obtained in half that time by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. It prevents consumption and quickly cures colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MAY 15.

Lesson Text: "Watchfulness," Matthew xxiv., 42-51—Golden Text: Matthew xxiv., 42—Commentary on the Lesson of the Day by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

42. "Watch, therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come." The title of this lesson is "Watchfulness," and if we consider the special topic of this whole chapter and the next one, "The Second Coming of Our Lord," there is no event for which we would more eagerly watch if we loved it as we should, and we would surely love it if we understood it. The lesson committee suggest that it may be used as a temperance lesson, and if we understand the word "temperance" in its Scriptural significance of the whole matter of self control there is no truth that tends more to denial of self and complete self renunciation than that of the imminence of the return of our Lord. Having uttered His last public word to the hypocritical Pharisees and having announced the desolation of Jerusalem, Jesus and His disciples left the temple and as they did so His disciples tried to draw His attention to the buildings and the stones, and the adornings, but He surprised them by telling them that the whole thing would be thrown down. This led to a question privately asked Him by four of the disciples (Mark xiii., 3), and the question led to this discourse, in which He refers to the approaching destruction of Jerusalem, but chiefly to events connected with His coming again at the end of this age.

43. "But know this—that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come he would have watched and would not have suffered his house to be broken up." On a former occasion our Lord used the same words (Luke xii., 39), but in connection with watching for His return from the wedding. In this sermon and in the gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke we must remember that the commission was to Israel, and the messengers were forbidden to go to the gentiles, and while there are lessons for us all in the Bible we must not attempt to apply some things which are specially for Israel to the church, or vice versa. Truth for the church concerning the second coming of Christ is found chiefly in the epistles. Notice specially that the coming as a thief does not or should not apply to the church (I Thess. v., 4, 5), for she is loving His appearing and looking eagerly for Him and constantly saying, "Come, Lord Jesus" (Rev. xxii., 20).

44. "Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." Now, to be ready and watchful is a word for every believer at all times. Having received Christ and become clothed with His righteousness, we are ever ready for His presence, for nothing more is necessary to fit us to enter heaven than His merits only. But we are expected to be ever ready for any manner of service and watchful to see His way and hear His words (II Sam. xv., 15; I Chron. xxviii., 21; Nah. ii., 1: Hab. ii., 1). This is not, however, the special thought of these words, for the coming of the Son of Man, as I understand it, is always His coming with His saints in power and glory for the special benefit of Israel and the overthrow of her enemies. It is never death nor Pentecost nor the destruction of Jerusalem (Isa. lxvi., 5, 15; Zech. xiv., 4, 5).

45. "Who then is a faithful and wise servant whom his Lord hath made ruler over his household to give them meat in due season?" Here is something a child of God can always lay to heart. Two things required of us are that we prove faithful and wise.

46. "Blessed is that servant whom his Lord when He cometh shall find so doing." One of his accusations of the Pharisees was, "They say and do not" (chapter xxiii., 3), and His warning in chapter vii., 21, is, "Not every one that saith, but he that doeth." He was never idle or indolent, and it is impossible that those in whom He has full control can be either the one or the other.

47. "Verily I say unto you that He shall make him ruler over all His goods." In the story of the talents in the next chapter both the one who gained five and the one who gained two received the commendation: "Well done, good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful over a few things. I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." What can it all mean but that the faithful servants will have places in His kingdom, according to their faithfulness? Saved by grace, but rewarded according to works (Rev. xxii., 12).

48. "But and if that evil servant shall say in his heart, My lord delayeth his coming." Whether all that talk that way are evil servants or not we cannot say, God knows, but we do know that there are many who bear His name, at least outwardly, who not only say it in their hearts, but are very bold to say it with their lips, and even after the fashion of II Pet. iii., 3, 4.

49. "And shall begin to smite his fellow servants, and to eat and drink with the drunken." There are many Christians both in the pulpit and in the pews who seem to take special pleasure in the smiting of others, at least with their tongues, unmindful of the word, "The servant of the Lord must not strive," and of that other, "Judge nothing before the time," and "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them" (I Cor. iv., 5; II Tim. ii., 24; Math. vii., 12). As to eating and drinking with the drunken, the Lord sees those who bear His name doing even this also, and openly without shame and in a very literal sense. It is still true that many walk whose god is their belly, who mind earthly things (Phil. iii., 18, 19). Whether there are many who weep over them or not, the Lord knows. If you are clear of the guilt of the literal fulfillment, remember that there are many seemingly lawful things, as study, business, innocent amusement, the bicycle, etc., which are very intoxicating and take time and strength and money which ought to be wholly devoted to Him.

50, 51. "The lord of that servant shall come." He may seem to delay and not to care, but in an unexpected day and hour He will deal with his unfaithful servants. There may be present dealing in the way of treading under foot of men, like the savorless salt, or sickness or death, but these are only partial and except death may be with the desire to lead to repentance. The great dealing is, as in the last lessons, and also in chapter xxv., 30, the final one, from which there is no appeal or recall. See remarks on the last lesson, and hesitate not to repeat to your class anything you then said, or have them tell you what you then told them, for these things must be oft repeated.—Lesson Helper.

Spain's Idle Population.

In Spain's population of 19,000,000 nearly 8,000,000 report "no occupation," 100,000 are registered beggars, and two-thirds of the whole number can neither read nor write.

Since B. C. 4,000,000,000 men have been slain in battle.

STATE MILITIA IN CAMP.

Volunteers of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Under Arms.

SCENES ON THE TENTED FIELDS.

Largest and Most Formidable Military Camps That Have Been Seen Along the Atlantic Coast Since the Civil War—Hempstead Plains a City of Tents—The Peekskill Detail Well Disciplined

GARDEN CITY, Long Island (Special).—When the sundown gun was sounded and the Stars and Stripes were hauled down Monday night there was established at Hempstead, L. I., the largest and most formidable camp that has been seen along the Atlantic coast since the Civil War. Nearly ten thousand National Guardsmen and volunteers are housed under canvas stretched across the broad plains of Hempstead. The camp has been officially named Camp Black, in honor of the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, Governor Frank S. Black.

Major-General Charles F. Roe, the division commander of the National Guard in the State of New York, arranged all the details for the moving of the militia volunteer regiments to the camps at both Peekskill and Hempstead.

The moblization movement began Sunday, all the regiments from the interior of the State in the Third and Fourth Brigades starting so as to arrive in New York early Monday morning.

The Sixty-fifth Regiment and the Third Provisional Regiment, commanded by Inspector-General Hoffman departed from Buffalo Sunday afternoon. The separate companies from Niagara Falls, Tonawanda and Medina also traveled by the same train. As the train proceeded in sections along the Erie Railway it picked up the separate companies of Jamestown, Hornellsville, Elmira, Binghamton, Walton and Middletown. The regiments of the Third Brigade went to New York on the Delaware and Hudson and the New York Central, arriving in New York at noon Monday.

The three regiments of Brooklyn troops, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Forty-seventh proceeded to Hempstead between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m. from the Flatbush avenue station of the Long Island Railroad.

Colonel Frederick Dent Grant has just been sworn in as Colonel of the Fourteenth and he went to the encampment in command of the regiment.

The Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments, of Manhattan, arrived at the Long Island Railroad station, Long Island City, ready for embarkation, at 10 a. m., and were immediately transported to Camp Black. Squadron A's troop of eighty-four men rode from their armory in New York City to the Hempstead Plains camp, and Troop C, of Brooklyn, went in the same manner.

The site on which the camp is located is almost ideal. It lies near the centre of forty square miles of plain, and for drilling purposes could hardly be surpassed. In all, about 3000 tents have been erected for the accommodation of the troops. Each regiment has a space 900 feet long by 420 wide. The company streets are parallel with the width of this space, six company streets to the regiment. Officers' tents are at the head of these streets, and the tents of the regimental officers are outside the latter.

The following troops, about 9500 in all, are in camp:

Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, Manhattan; Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Forty-seventh, Troop C, Brooklyn; one troop of Squadron A, Manhattan; First and Tenth Battalions, Third Separate Company, Oneonta; Fifth Separate Company, Newburg; Sixth Separate Company, Troy; Seventh Separate Company, Cohoes; Ninth Separate Company, Whitehall; Tenth Separate Company, Newburg; Twelfth Separate Company, Troy; Fourteenth Separate Company, Kingston; Eighteenth Separate Company, Glens Falls; Twentieth Separate Company, Binghamton; Twenty-first Separate Company, Troy; Twenty-second Separate Company, Saratoga; Twenty-fourth Separate Company, Middletown; Thirty-first Separate Company, Mohawk; Thirty-second Separate Company, Hoosic; Thirty-third Separate Company, Walton; Thirty-sixth Separate Company, Thirty-seventh Separate Company, Schenectady; Forty-fourth Separate Company, Utica; Forty-sixth Separate Company, Amsterdam.

Major-General Roe is the commanding officer.

The Peekskill Detachment.

PEEKSKILL CAMP, N. Y. (Special).—The New York City troops assigned to camp at Peekskill, the Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth Regiments, embarked on steamers of the Starin Line, which had been placed at their disposal free of charge, at Twenty-third street and the North River, about 1 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Camp Peekskill contains three thousand five hundred men, which is about three times the number usually in the summer camp at any one time.

The reorganization of the regiments into twelve companies, instead of ten, makes twelve streets in each regimental camp, and each street has two rows of eleven tents, one on each side of the street. This makes the streets eight tents (four on each side of the street) shorter than the streets of the old summer camp. Four men are assigned to a tent, instead of two, as heretofore.

JERSEYMEN IN CAMP.

The Volunteers of the State Have Assembled at Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, N. J. (Special).—The militia went into camp here Monday. The First Regiment assembled at 8 a. m. in its armory in Orange street, Newark, and started for the camp at 10 by the Central Railroad. The Second Regiment, with headquarters at Paterson moved in sections. Companies A, B and C, of Paterson, were joined at the armory by Company G, of Hackensack. An Erie train for Jersey City was then boarded. At Passaic Company D joined the division, and at Rutherford Company L was picked up. Company M, of Dover, proceeded to Orange over the Lackawanna, where it reported to the Orange Companies H and I. The three then boarded a Lackawanna train, and at Rossville was joined by Company K, of Montclair. The Somerville Company joined the companies at Elizabeth, and on the trip down the New York and Long Branch road the other companies joined the main body. They were the Rahway, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Freehold and Asbury Park companies. The battalion from the western part of the State proceeded to Sea Girt by way of Point Pleasant. All the regiments were on the camp grounds by 2 o'clock.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES F. ROE.
(Division Commander of the National Guard of New York.)

8995 MEN AT CAMP HASTINGS.

Pennsylvania Troops to Be Mustered Into the Army Monday.

MOUNT GRETNA, Penn. (Special).—Hard work is in order at Camp Hastings. From the sunrise gun at 5.30 o'clock until the retreat the Pennsylvania State soldiers are daily in the field, perfecting themselves for the realities of war.

The complete and official report of attendance was furnished. Out of the entire division strength of 9078 but eighty-three men are absent. A number of these are on sick leave and others are out of the State by permission.

Governor Hastings visited here Monday when the troops were inspected and mustered into the United States service.

The Connecticut Encampment.

HARTFORD, Conn. (Special).—Adjutant-General Haven issued general orders constituting the State rendezvous at Niantic a military post under command of Brigadier-General Haven, Adjutant-General, and directing the First Regiment and battery to assemble at the rendezvous on May 4, preparatory to muster into the service of the United States.

New Hampshire Detail.

CONCORD, N. H. (Special).—Five companies of the Third Regiment, N. H. N. G., reported at the State camp ground here Monday. These companies aggregate 500 men.

Rhode Island Volunteers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (Special).)—The volunteer recruits enrolled in this city, Pawtucket, Woonsocket and Westerly were transported Monday to the State camp at Quonset Point.

The Troops at Tampa.

Eleven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and ten light batteries of artillery concentrated at Tampa and Port Tampa, making a force of 7000 men. All the troops recently ordered there from Mobile, New Orleans and Chickamauga have now arrived.

Hayti Favors Americans.

Americans in Hayti have at last been admitted to equality with the natives in all matters of trade and labor.

GENERALS FOR THE ARMY.

The President Appoints Eleven Major-Generals and Twenty-five Brigadiers.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—In Congress and army circles there is enthusiastic approval of the President's nominations to the volunteer rank of Major and Brigadier-Generals. The selection of regular army officers for these important commands is in line with the course which the President marked out for himself when the call for volunteers was determined upon.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. J. SEWELL.
(Senator from New Jersey who is to command volunteers.)

The nominations are taken as an indication of the purpose of the President to avail himself of the full number of troops called for by his proclamation, and perhaps to follow the call by another, for it is evident that there are not enough commands to go around properly among the officers already named.

The nominations for the rank of Major-General were eleven, and included the following Brigadier-Generals of the regular army: Joseph C. Breckinridge, Elwell S. Otis, John J. Coppinger, William R. Shafter, William M. Graham, James F. Wade and Henry C. Merriam; from civil life Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, Consul-General at Havana; James H. Wilson, of Delaware; William J. Sewell, Senator from New Jersey; Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama.

All the nominations for Brigadier-Generals were taken from the following Colonels of the regular army: Thomas M. Anderson, Fourteenth Infantry; Charles E. Compton, Fourth Cavalry; Abraham K. Arnold, First Cavalry; John S. Poland, Seventeenth Infantry; John B. Bates, Second Infantry; Andrew G. Burt, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Simon Snyder, Nineteenth Infantry; Hamilton S. Hawkins, Twentieth Infantry; Royal T. Frank, First Artillery; Jacob F. Kent, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Samuel S. Sumnere, Sixth Cavalry; Francis L. Guenther, Fourth Artillery; Guy V. Henry, Tenth Cavalry; John I. Rodgers, Fifth Artillery; Louis B. M. Young, Third Cavalry; John M. Bacon, Eighth Cavalry; Edward B. Williston, Sixth Artillery.

The Senate in executive session confirmed all the nominations of Major-Generals. In the case of Senator Sewell the confirmation was immediate, the Senate following its usual custom of acting on the nomination of a member without reference to committee.

Major-General Fitzhugh Lee was graduated from West Point. He became a First Lieutenant March 31, 1861, resigning to enter the Confederate service, in which he rose to the rank of Major-General. He has since been a Congressman, Governor of Virginia, and Consul-General.

Major-General Joseph Wheeler was graduated from West Point July 1, 1859. He resigned at the outbreak of the Civil War, joining the Confederates, in whose army he became, next to Stuart, perhaps, the most dashing cavalry leader, and receiving the rank of Major-General. He is now a Congressman from the Eighth Alabama District, and has served in six previous Congresses.

Major-General James H. Wilson, of Delaware, was graduated from West Point July 1, 1860, and at the outbreak of the war was in the topographical engineers. His career throughout was one of brilliancy and daring.

Major-General William J. Sewell, of Camden, N. J., was born in Ireland in 1835, and came to America when only eleven years old. When the Civil War broke out he was mustered into the United States service as a captain. He was made Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers and Major-General at the close of the war for meritorious services. General Sewell was elected a United States Senator in 1880 and again in 1895. His term would not expire until 1901.

RIOTS ALL OVER SPAIN.

Valencia and Oviedo Provinces Declared in a State of Siege.

Great anxiety and apprehension are felt in Madrid, Spain, at the situation in the provinces, which is becoming alarming. Valencia and Oviedo have been declared in a state of siege. In the latter province the troops have fired up the rioters and the artillery has been ordered out. At Talavera de la Reyna the mob seized the railroad station, burned the cars, and set fire to the town in various places. They also attempted to break into the prison and release the convicts, but were prevented by the civil guards. Serious riots are also reported from several other places.

The Government at Madrid is reported as distrusting the army, in which a revolutionary society has been formed.

INCOME TAX BEATEN IN THE SENATE.

One Democrat Votes Against the Measure—A Party Vote Otherwise.

In the United States Senate, while the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the succession of the Presidency was under discussion, Mr. Mills (Texas), proposed an amendment in the form of a new section, intended to authorize Congress to lay a tax on incomes in such form as to meet the requirements of the decision of the Supreme Court.

The amendment was defeated—32 to 29—all the Republicans voting against and all the Democrats, except Mr. Caffery (La.), together with the Populists and silver Republicans, voting in favor of it.

Hawaii Offered to the Government.

An offer of the transfer of Hawaii to the Government for use as a coaling and supply station while the Spanish-American war is in progress has been made by President Dole.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

19

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 2¼c ₱ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week.	
fluid milk, cans	23,765
Condensed milk,	145
Cream, cans	584

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras	—	@	17
Firsts	16	@	16½
Thirds to seconds	14½	@	15½
State—Thirds to firsts	14½	@	16½
State Dairy tubs, extras	16	@	16½
Imitation Creamery	14½	@	15½
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	14½
Low grades	12½	@	13½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	8¾	@	9
Small	8¾	@	9
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	11½
Jersey—Fancy	12	@	12½
Western—Choice	—	@	11½
Southern—Choice	10½	@	10¾
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	—	@	1 85
Medium, choice, 1897	—	@	1 55
Pea, choice, 1897	1 50	@	1 55
Red kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	2 10
White kidney, choice, 1897	1 70	@	1 75
Yellow eye	—	@	1 50
Lima, Cal., ₱ 90 lbs	—	@	2 25
Green peas, bags	87½	@	90
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 50
Russet, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 25
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	3 75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Jersey, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Strawberries, N. C., ₱ qt	7	@	14
HOPS.			
State—1897, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	16
1896, prime	7	@	7½
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	—	@	16
Good to prime	12	@	15
Old odds	2	@	4
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9¼
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Chickens, Phila	18	@	20
Western, dry picked	—	@	—
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	9
Western ducks	5	@	7
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	4	@	6
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 25
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	77½	@	80
Clover mixed	—	@	35
Straw—Long rye	30	@	40
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	25	@	30
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Western, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Jersey, per bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Sweet, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	6 00
Cabbages, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Onions, yellow, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Red, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Peas, N. C., ₱ basket	60	@	1 00
Egg plant, ₱ box	2 00	@	3 00
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	2 25
String beans, ₱ crate	1 00	@	2 50
Squash, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Hubbard	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Celery, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches	2 50	@	5 00
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	2 50	@	5 00
Lettuce, ₱ basket	25	@	75
Spinach, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 65
Kale, per bbl	—	@	25
Asparagus, ₱ doz	1 00	@	4 50
Radishes, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Rhubarb, ₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	5 35	@	5 75
Spring Patents	6 20	@	6 60
Wheat—No. 2 N. Duluth	—	@	—
No. 2 Red	—	@	1 25¼
Corn—No. 2	—	@	40
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	35
Track mixed	35	@	36
Rye—Western	—	@	69½
Barley—Feeding	—	@	47
Lard—City steam	5.80c	@	5.90c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7¼	@	8¾
Milch cows, com. to good	28 75	@	35 00
Calves, city dressed	7	@	9
Country dressed	5	@	8
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	4 00	@	4 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	4 60	@	5 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 00	@	4 30
Country dressed	4	@	6½

KILLED BY A CYCLONE.

Many Fatally Hurt by a Storm in Missouri, Texas and the Southwest.

At Jerico, in Cedar County, Mo., a tornado killed thirteen persons outright and fatally injured five or six more. The Methodist church and several houses were totally destroyed.

Twelve houses were blown over at Walnut Grove, Mo., and one lady was fatally injured. Wableau, a village in Hickory County, Missouri, suffered seriously from the same cyclone.

The town of Mobeetie, Texas, has been almost totally destroyed by a cyclone. John Stocker, Mrs. R. Wright, Mrs. Rufus Kitcher, and baby Matterson were killed. Mrs. Exume, baby Palmer, and Mrs. Anderson were fatally injured.

Fifteen persons were painfully injured. All county buildings were wrecked. Property loss, $35,000.

CHASKA KILLS HIMSELF.

He Was the Much-Advertised Sioux Who Married a White Girl.

Samuel Campbell Chaska has committed suicide at Niobrara, Neb. Chaska was a full-blooded Sioux. Ten years ago he graduated with honor at Carlisle and shortly became famous by marrying Cora Belle Fellows. Neither the influence of his wife nor his years of study at Carlisle could eradicate the Sioux traits in his blood. In a few years he drifted back to the reservation and sank to the level of a common blanket Indian again.

His wife left him years ago. Chaska was in jail at the time of his death, charged with stealing horses. This is the first instance known of a full-blood Sioux committing suicide.

Shower Baths For Iowa Troops.

Shower baths have been erected for the use of the Iowa troops while they are in camp.

DEWEY'S VICTORY COMPLETE.

Spanish Fleet of Eleven Vessels at Manila Utterly Destroyed, With Loss of 300 Killed and 400 Wounded.

NO AMERICANS KILLED.

Cavite Taken and Occupied and All the Harbor Forts Demolished.

Commodore Dewey's Official Report of His Victory at Manila--Disabled or Destroyed Eleven Spanish Ships, Destroyed the Forts at Cavite, Took Possession of the Naval Station, and Destroyed the Fortifications at the Entrance of the Harbor, Paroling the Garrisons—All This Without Damage to His Ships and Without Losing a Man—The Spanish Loss Heavy—356 of Their Sick and Wounded in Hospital Within Our Lines—Dewey Appointed Acting Rear Admiral.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, IN THE NAME OF THE NATION, THANKS ADMIRAL DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, May 7.
DEWEY, Manila:
The President, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you Acting Admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by Congress.
LONG.

HONG KONG, China (By Cable).—This is the result of the great fight in Manila Bay:

Eleven Spanish ships destroyed.

Eight Spanish ships captured.

Four shore batteries at Cavite demolished.

Three forts on Corregidor Island reduced.

Three hundred Spaniards killed.

Six hundred Spaniards wounded.

Spanish supplies lost and captured to the amount of $5,000,000.

American loss:
Eight men slightly wounded.
One thousand dollars damage.

Those are the figures of victory. The story of the battle will live forever. The names of its heroes can never die.

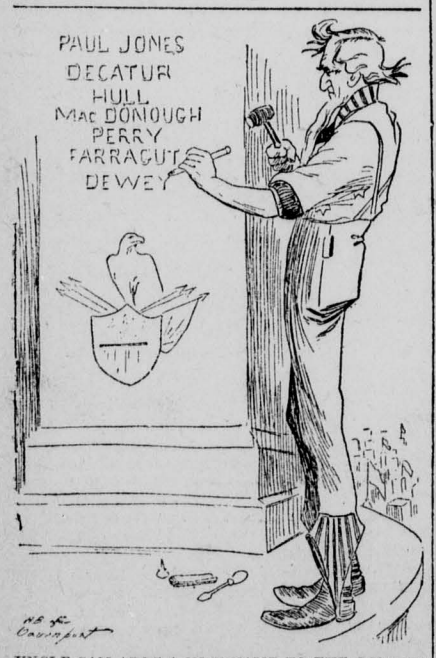
The fighting began at 5 o'clock in the morning.

The Spaniards surrendered at 12.40 in the afternoon.

The first connected account of the battle was brought here by the American dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch, attached to Commodore Dewey's squadron which arrived here five days after the fight from Manila, bringing the following dispatches from Commodore Dewey to the Navy Department at Washington:

Dewey's Modest Report of Victory.

"MANILA, May 1.—Squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediaetly engaged the enemy, and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marquis de Duero, Cano, Velasco, Isla de Mindanao, a transport, and water battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured, and only a few men are slightly wounded. Only means of telegraphing is to American Consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him. DEWEY."



UNCLE SAM ADDS A NEW NAME TO THE LIST OF AMERICAN NAVAL HEROES.

Following is the second message:

"CAVITE, May 4.—I have taken possession of naval station at Cavite, on Philippine Islands. Have destroyed the fortifications at bay entrance, paroling the garrison. I control bay completely and can take city at any time. The squadron is in excellent health and spirits. Spanish loss not fully known, but very heavy. One hundred and fifty killed, including captain of Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting Spanish sick and wounded; 250 sick and wounded in hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents. DEWEY."

Admiral Dewey's modest report of the most astonishing naval victory that ever occurred is supplemented by the following description from an eyewitness:

At daybreak on Sunday morning, May 1, Commodore Dewey's Asiatic squadron, six fighting ships, the Olympia, Baltimore, Boston, Concord, Raleigh and Petrel, annihilated the Spanish fleet of the Philippines.

Dewey captured the naval arsenal and forts at Cavite, Manila Bay.

Eleven Spanish Warships Destroyed.

Dewey's fleet sunk seven cruisers, four gunboats and two transports, and captured one transport, several tugs and a small steamer. Among the cruisers and gunboats sunk were the flagship Reina Maria Christina, Castilla, Velasco, Don Juan de Austria, the Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marquis de Duero, Mindanao and Ulloa.

The Spaniards lost three hundred killed. Four hundred of them were wounded.

The Governor-General of the Philippines officially reported that the Spanish squadron lost in killed and disabled six hundred and eighteen—about one-third of their fighting force.

Not one American was killed, although the battle was hard fought and lasted three and a half hours.

The American gunners and American guns were infinitely better than the Spanish.

Battle Lasted Seven Hours, Twenty Minutes.

As a result of the battle the control of the Philippines was wrested from the Spaniards. Manila is now under American guns and absolutely at Dewey's mercy. The forts at the entrance of Manila Bay have surrendered and the American flag is flying over them.

The Spanish flag still flies over Manila proper. But the American fleet is powerful enough to reduce the city whenever Commodore Dewey so desires. The fortifications still standing cannot repel our fleet.

Manila is ours whenever Dewey claims it.

Entering the Harbor at Midnight.

Dewey's fleet of nine vessels—the six fighters, the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch and the two transports—ran the blockade past the forts of Corregidor Island at midnight Saturday.

Each vessel showed lights only directly astern, so the ships were almost invisible, for they had been painted gray.

The fighting ships passed Corregidor unseen. But the McCulloch, Captain Hodgson, was discovered, and the forts on Corregidor opened fire on her.

The Boston answered with her 8-inch guns and the McCulloch with her 3-inch guns.

The forts fired but four shots and then were silent.

Then the fleet kept on up the bay at four-knot speed. Day was breaking as the ships arrived off Manila.

Then for the first time the Spanish discovered the presence of the cruisers.

Immediately the guns on Manila fort opened fire. Commodore Dewey refused to answer, as he feared firing might kill some of the non-combatants in the harbor. He formed the fleet in column line of battle, advancing upon Cavite, six miles south, where the heavy forts are located.

At the same time the Spanish fleet assembled.

The firing by the Spaniards became general.

Commodore Dewey waited until within close range, and when yellow lights on Corregidor Island, that had watch and guard to keep, shone yellow and strong. But no searchlight exposed Commodore Dewey's advance.

The Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh and Boston passed the island unseen by the forts at the entrance to the bay. The little Hugh McCulloch, revenue cutter, transformed into a gunboat, was under such pressure from steam and furnaces that a spark came from her funnel, then a shower of them burst forth, just as the warships were stealing past the forts.

The forts on Corregidor Island spat red flame in a moment, but the gunners could not see the moving warships in the black darkness. It is probable that the Spaniards did not know that the American fleet had passed in, for no alarm was telegraphed to the town.

Once clear of Corregidor Island, there was little cause to fear the mines which report said were sown like deadly seed in the channel. Dewey wanted daylight, not to waste precious shots. He wanted his gunners to see the target. He had no ammunition to spare.

It was in the mind of the commander that the fleet of the enemy would take refuge under the fortifications, more particularly Cavite, where Krupp's modern guns were protected by earthworks thirty feet across.

Dewey Attacked Spain's Flagship.

At dawn the whole fleet, in double line, moved toward the Spanish fleet, lying between the forts at Cavite and the town of Manila.

The gunners were at their posts, some stripped to the waist waiting with tense, burning eagerness, living on that frenzy of impatience which burns courage and snaps nerves.

The Olympia led the van. It was the Reina Christina, the flagship, of 3090 tons that opened the battle. Thousands of strained eyes saw a deep flash, a puff of smoke that drifted away long before the report reached the ears of the American sailors. The projectile did not hit. All the guns on Cavite opened on the American fleet at 2000 yards.

The Olympia belched flame and smoke. The reports thundered against the majestic mountains and were hurled back again. Commodore Dewey's broadside was aimed at the Spanish flagship, the Reina Christina.

Another shot struck the Isla de Cuba. The gunboats Concord and the Petrel, behind and further away than the big fighting ships, watched for the Spanish gunboats with their quick-firing Hotchkiss guns.

In the sea of flame and smoke, and the monstrous roar of the guns, the American ship moved about, now fast, now slow, now turning, now straight, describing strange arcs and lines, but in each movement there was a deadly purpose.

After the fifth turn at the enemy Admiral Dewey led the way out of the battle to take account of stock.

Following him the Spaniards sent up a cheer. Evidently they thought he was in full retreat, and that their victory was won.

But the Old Man was merely taking breath and giving the smoke a chance to lift, this brown prismatic powder of ours making a deal of blur when the firing is as fast as we had made it. Once they had come to our side of the bay the captains went to the flagship to report. And here was something that almost passed belief.

Not a single American had been killed.

"Back from the jaws of death, and they never touched me!" laughed Lieutenant Casey Morgan, of the Raleigh, who had been serving a gun which is believed to have given the big Mindanao her quietus.

No American had even a wound which could be called such.

Not a gun was disabled. No ship was anything more than scratched.

"We haven't begun to fight yet!" declared Dewey, as he heard that Spanish cheer follow him across the water.

Very Different With the Unhappy Dons.

Once the smoke lifted, it could be seen that the Maria de Christina and the Castilla, the Don Juan de Austria and the Isla de Mindanao were done for. All were ablaze, and their crews could be seen working like ants to subdue the flames.

The Spanish Admiral's flag was seen transferring from the Maria Christina to the Isla de Cuba, and Lieutenants Calkins and Nelson begged permission to make a dash in the McCulloch's launch to capture Admiral Montijo. But the bold request was declined, and preparations to renew the engagement were proceeded with in the most business-like manner, though the men persisted in slapping each other on the back, clasping hands, and doing a few hornpipe steps whenever the officers were not looking.

For almost three hours the Americans busied themselves in getting ready for the "second round."

Then out steamed the Baltimore in front, to bear the brunt of the fighting. And there was to be no nonsense.

Right at the Spaniards went the big American cruiser. And she caught about all the Spanish fire there was left. One well-aimed shot exploded a shell on her deck and five men were hit by pieces of shell or bits of debris.

Right for the Reina Christina and the Don Juan de Austria steamed the Baltimore without firing. Three of her men were hit in addition to those hurt by the first explosion. But she steamed right on.

Then she swung and fired, and from that time there was no sound from the Christina. Her captain was killed in that discharge, and those of her men who were not disabled tried to leave her as best they might.

There was a great explosion as the Baltimore, Olympia and Raleigh fired into the Don Juan de Austria, it being asserted afterward that a shell from the Raleigh pierced to the Spaniard's magazine. Some of the pieces from the Don Juan de Austria tore away the upper works of El Cano, and the Petrel did the rest.

The Concord rapidly accounted for the General Lezo, and the Boston sunk the Velasco, named after the hero of the defense of the Morro at Havana.

The honor of blowing up the Arsenal is disputed, but Gunner Corcoran, on the Olympia, has a better claim than Vining, of the Petrel.

It was just two hours and five minutes after the Baltimore waded into this second attack before the battle was all over. The Spanish surrendered everything they had left to surrender and ran out of the crumbling Cavite forts.

The little Petrel fired the last gun at the forts.

Admiral Montijo, who was slightly wounded, fled to Manila with all his staff and such officers as had not been killed.

Admiral Dewey sent his marines ashore to capture Cavite, and then cut the cable so that the Spaniards could not summon succor.

When all noses had been counted not a man was missing from the fighting fleet, though our Chief Engineer, Randall, on the McCulloch had died from heart disease, the attack brought on by excitement. Eight were wounded on the Baltimore, which ship was someweat dented. But the fleet is practically as good as new, and could fight a dozen such battles and hardly know it had been to war. Certainly it was a glorious victory.

After all the other Spanish ships had been silenced the cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa alone continued her fire. She appeared to be determined to die fighting. She went down with the living and dead aboard of her.

Her decks were swept of every living creature, but still her lower guns were fired defiantly until her hull was riddled like a seive and she went to the bottom, with the Spanish flag still fluttering to the breeze.

On the Reina Maria Christina over eighty were killed.

After the battle was over and Admiral Dewey was in possession he proposed that the existing authorities should continue in office temporarily under the American flag, pending the termination of the war.

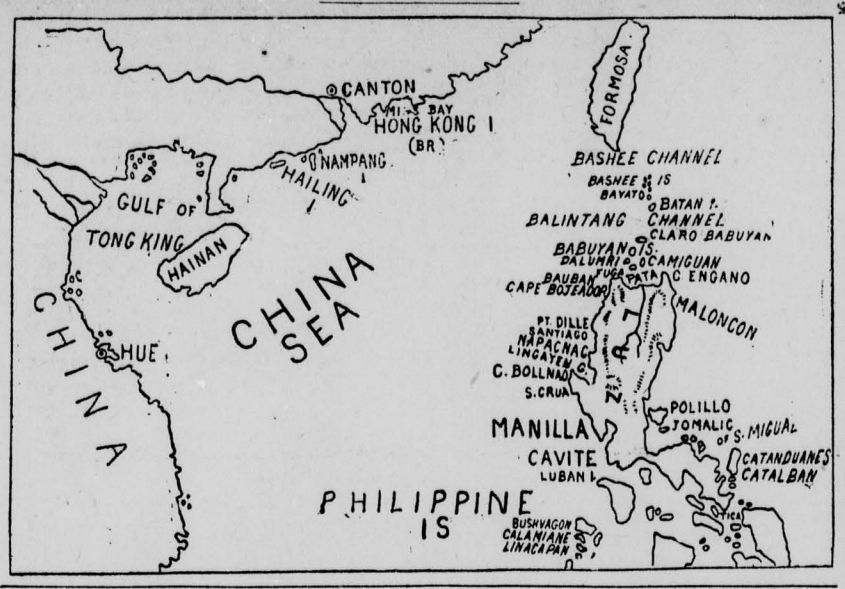
The Spaniards delayed their decision and kept cabling to Madrid. The Americans then requested that they be allowed to use the cable for sending despatches to the United States. This request was immediately refused, whereupon Admiral Dewey gave orders for the picking up and cutting of the cable.

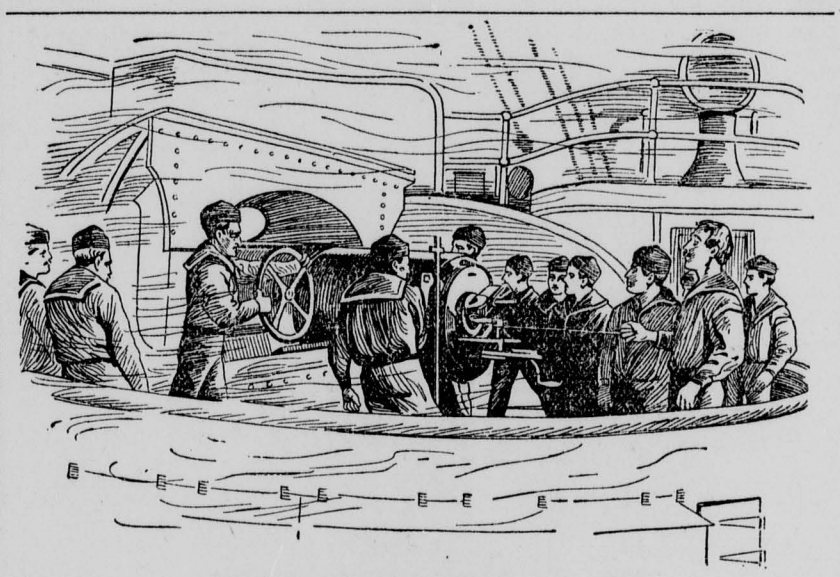
When the despatch boat Hugh McCulloch left the American squadron in Manila Bay to convey Admiral Dewey's despatches to this city for transmission to the United States, some of the forts which had not been silenced were still keeping up a desultory but ineffective fire on the squadron. This style of warfare irritated the Admiral, and he had sent an ultimatum to General Augusti, the Captain-General, warning him that if the fire was not stopped immediately he would fire on the city.

While the fighting was going on the insurgents, acting in co-operation with the American fleet, had surrounded Manila on the land side and were exchanging a brisk fire with the Spanish garrison.

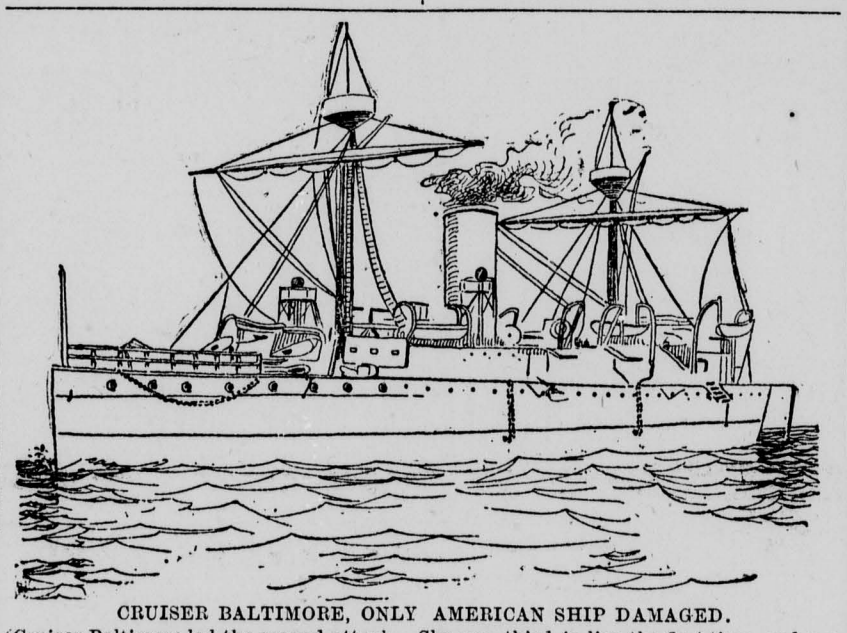
Admiral Dewey telegraphed to Washington suggesting that the surrender of Manila be demanded and that a commission, with himself a member, be named to assume control of the Philippines. The McCulloch left Hong Kong with instructions for Dewey.

MAP SHOWING THE SCENE OF COMMODORE DEWEY'S NAVAL OPERATIONS





BATTLE SCENE ON OLYMPIA'S GUN DECK.



CRUISER BALTIMORE, ONLY AMERICAN SHIP DAMAGED.

(Cruiser Baltimore led the second attack. She was third in line the first time, and was not touched. It was a shell from her starboard battery that fired the Castilla. The Baltimore had the big wooden ship agap and all ablaze before the first attack was over. When she led the line the Baltimore was exposed to all the fires. She was hit ten times. Her funnels were cut by shell fragments. Her turrets turned the shells as if they had been hail. The gunners inside were deaf for a day after from the concussion. One shell exploded on the gun deck, firing some ammunition and slightly wounding eight men.)

WHEAT AT $1.50 A BUSHEL.

Sensational Jump in the Price For May Delivery.

CHICAGO (Special).—Joe Leiter swept everything before him in the wheat pit here and made a fortune in an hour. Nobody knows just what his profits were on the 2,000,000 bushels of cash wheat that he sold to a French syndicate for immediate export, but they are estimated at from $600,000 to $750,000. The price of cash wheat made an advance of thirty cents in two days. In addition to this profit, Leiter is believed to have cleared from fifteen to twenty cents on every bushel he sold, as he bought most of it at and around the dollar mark.

Just one year ago Leiter forsook his real estate business to dabble in wheat speculation. Since that time he has controlled the market, and to-day his hold is stronger and more certain than at any stage of the campaign. Out of 10,000,000 bushels of May wheat sold short in this market there is no wheat actually available for delivery. The frantic demands from abroad and from hitherto unexpected sources have served to corral all cash wheat for export and milling purposes. Leiter is generally credited with having bought the 10,000,000 bushels of short sales, and in his dual position as buyer of imaginary wheat supplies and holder of all available cash wheat he is simply absolute dictator.

Bread riots were predicted by Leiter early in the present season. War is only partly to blame for the situation in the wheat market. Italy's famine cannot be regarded as due to the rupture with Spain, and yet in the streets of Rome people are said to be crying for bread. The same cry is echoed in France. That the latter country is very closely pressed is shown by its taking the lead in suspending the import duty. In Russia, the small stocks are engaging the attention of the Government, which is considering the advisability of restricting exports. The German Government is also considering the removal of the duty on grain. According to despatches the food situation in Spain is fraught with the greatest peril to the present dynasty.

THE WILMINGTON IN ACTION.

Ammunition and Dynamite Landed in Cuba by the Leyden.

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special).—The first attempt to land ammunition for Cuban insurgents under the protection of a United States vessel proved to be extremely successful. At the same time it was developed that the Spanish Army is maintaining a strict and energetic surveillance of the Cuban coast.

The United States tugboat Leyden, which is unarmed, had on board her six Cubans who are in the confidence of the insurgent leaders, besides Captain J. H. Dorst, of General Miles's staff. Lieutenant J. E. Caytaya represented the Cuban Junta on the expedition. The Leyden also carried 50,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition and two boxes of dynamite, which she was to place in the hands of the insurgents.

The tug anchored off a cove between Mariel and Havana, about seventeen miles distant from the latter place. A small boat carrying, besides the crew, four of the Cubans went ashore, and the Cubans were successfully landed.

By this time daylight was at hand, and the Leyden stood off to sea. Later she met the blockading squadron, which was then near Matanzas. Toward evening the Leyden returned toward Mariel, the United States gunboat Wilmington following her at some distance.

Early next morning the Leyden reached the place where the Cubans had disembarked, the idea being to pick them up and land the ammunition. The small boat was again sent ashore, and the Cubans were taken aboard. Just as the boat was returning to the tug a squad of Spanish cavalry, which had evidently been reconnoitring, came racing down the beach. The Leyden stood off again and signalled to the Wilmington, which had been destroying a Spanish blockhouse several miles further east, to come up.

While the Cubans had been ashore they had concentrated a party of about fifty of their compatriots, who were to receive the ammunition. This party remained in ambush when they saw the cavalry approach.

Meanwhile the Wilmington was speeding to aid the Leyden and when the two vessels met they moved to the place where the Cubans were waiting for them.

The force of Spanish cavalry by this time had been increased to nearly two hundred men. As they did not decamp when the Wilmington came up, several shots from the four-inch guns on the American boat were sent after them. Without so much as wavering for a second, the detachment galloped away.

When the cavalary was out of the way the Leyden's small boat, laden with ammunition and dynamite, was sent ashore, and the stores were turned over to the insurgents.

The loss of life in the engagement, if any, was on the Spanish side. Thanks to poor marksmanship, not an American or Cuban was hurt, and the only battle scars are the buliet holes in the Leyden's smokestack.

AID FOR COMMODORE DEWEY.

The City of Pekin to Carry Supplies, Tools, and Repairers Immediately.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Secretary of the Navy ordered Naval Constructor William L. Capps, now at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, to proceed at the earliest moment on the steamer City of Pekin, just chartered by the Navy Department, to meet Commodore Dewey's squadron at Manila. Mr. Capps will select from the Mare Island force a number of the most experienced and intelligent workmen to go with him. In addition, he will place on the Pekin a full supply of machine tools, steel plate, and all of the materials that are likely to be needed to make temporary repairs to a ship in distress. The purpose of the department in making this order is to put Commodore Dewey's fleet into first-class condition at the earliest possible moment, repairing all the damages sustained in the engagement, and, in addition to this, to raise and repair any of the Spanish ships either surrendered or sunk in the engagement that are capable of being navigated again.

SHOT TWO MEN AND HIMSELF.

Farmer Schucker Attempts a Double Murder and Then Commits Suicide.

Peter Schucker, a well-known farmer, aged fifty, shot and fatally wounded George Henderson and Edward Skinner near Erie, Penn., and then committed suicide. Henderson was pathmaster and was in charge of a road scraper in front of Schucker's house. Schucker warned him not to cut down a ditch, but it was thought necessary to do so. The work was going on when the infuriated man rushed into the barn and, securing a shotgun, opened fire on the men. The weapon was wrested from him and placed in the barn.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

"Our Country, right or wrong; may she always be right, but right or wrong our country."

TO-DAY is the last day for the registering of candidates to be voted for at the primaries to be held Saturday evening of next week. Among the candidates registered are two for the office of governor, viz: William Alexis Stone, of Alleghany county, and Charles W. Stone, of Warren county. Both these men are gentlemen of honor, ability, and energy and either would creditably fill the office, and the ITEM would cheerfully support either in the event of his nomination. In the preliminary canvass, however, we believe it our duty to advocate the nomination of William A. Stone. There is no state in the union in which foreign immigration has worked more injury to the interests of the people who toil with their hands than in Pennsylvania and for years we have advocated the restriction of foreign immigration. There is not a laboring man in the county who has not expressed himself in favor of legislation which would protect him from competition with the pauper labor dumped upon our shores from continental Europe. This shows the widespread interest in the subject. Now it is a fact that in a matter so closely affecting the general interest there was not a member of congress who had the courage to father legislation restricting foreign immigration except William A. Stone. Thousands of people in this county and state have signed petitions begging congress to pass the Stone immigration bill. Now, when the author of this bill, this same William A. Stone, comes before the people of the Keystone state asking their suffrages should they turn their backs upon him? The ITEM feels it would be untrue to itself, untrue to the principles it has constantly advocated and ungrateful to a national benefactor did it not persistently advocate the endorsement of William A. Stone's candidacy.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Huntingdon County will meet at their respective polling places on

Saturday, May 21, 1898,

between the hours of 5 and 8 P. M., to elect instructed delegates to represent them in the Republican County Convention, to be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Huntingdon, Pa., on

Tuesday, May 24, 1898,

at 10 A. M., for the purpose of nominating
One candidate for Congress,
Two candidates for the Legislature,
One candidate for Associate Judge,
One candidate for Sheriff,
One candidate for Director of the Poor,
One candidate for County Surveyor,
Two candidates for Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

Delegates to the County Convention will be elected by ballot.

Each candidate must report to the County Chairman and pay his assessment for expenses on or before Wednesday, May 11, 1898, otherwise his name cannot appear on the ticket, nor will he be eligible before the convention. Candidates' names will be placed on the ticket in the order of their registration.

The representation will be as follows:

Alexandria	2	North Dublin	2
Ardenheim	2	North Porter	2
Barree	2	North Tell	2
Birmingham	2	Oneida	2
Broad Top City	2	Orbisonia	3
Carbon	2	Penn	2
Calvin	2	Petersburg	2
Cass	3	Puttstown	2
Cassville	2	Rock Hill	2
Clay	3	Robertsdale	2
Coalmont	2	Saltillo	2
Cromwell	4	Shade Gap	2
Dudley	2	Shirleysburg	2
Franklin	3	Shirley	3
Grantsville	3	Smithfield	2
Greenwood Fur	2	South Brady	2
Henderson	2	South Dublin	2
Hill Valley	2	South Porter	3
Hopewell	2	South Tell	2
Hunt'gd'n, 1st wd	3	Spruce Creek	2
2nd ward	5	Springfield	4
3d ward	5	Three Springs	2
4th ward	4	Tod	3
Jackson	3	Union	2
Juniata	2	Valley Point	2
Lincoln	2	Walker	2
Logan	3	Warriorsmark	4
Mapleton	3	West	2
Marklesburg	2		
Miller	2	Total	152
Morris	2		
Mount Union	4	Necessary to nominate	77
Mt. Union District	2		
North Brady	2		

SAM'L I. SPYKER, Secretary. HOWARD E. BUTZ, Chairman Co. Committee.

"One Minute Cough Cure is the best preparation I have ever sold or used and I can't say too much in its praise." L. M. Kennon, Merchant, Odell, Ga. A. B. Gillam.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. Early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. A. B. Gillam.

S. M. Geary, Pierson, Mich., writes:—"DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is curing more piles here to-day than all other remedies combined. It cures eczema and all other skin diseases." A. B. Gillam.

TROUGH CREEK.

Miss Anna Nensteel has returned from a visit to her grandpa's at Mill Creek.

Our supervisor commenced improving the road last week which was badly needed.

Martin Smith has razed his old barn to give place to the new one which he will raise soon.

A number of young folks from Raystown Branch attended preaching at Pine Grove on Sunday.

Dr. Spangler's many friends are sorry to hear of his illness. We sincerely hope for his speedy recovery.

Rev. Andujar preached to a good sized audience at Pine Grove Sunday afternoon after which he administered the communion.

I had the pleasure of a short chat with Rev. Gray, who served the Mapleton and Mill Creek charge a few years ago, and was glad to learn that he is much pleased with his charge at present.

Amon Bumgardner, who gave me the cure for dropsy, informs me that word has been sent all the way from Kansas to know how the tea is made. For the benefit of any that may be afflicted with the disease he kindly gives the directions, viz.: Take our common elder, scrape off the outside bark and then make a tea of the inside bark and use it as a common drink.

The cool weather is holding the apple blossoms back. If we have nothing to injure the fruit hereafter we will be apt to have a good crop if plenty of blossoms is a good sign. The wheat and rye are doing fine. We are again plagued with the clover worm. It is the same kind that visited us a few years ago. They seem to be worse on the clover that was mown last season than on the younger clover. If they continue their ravages much longer there will surely not be anyways near the amount of clover hay made that was last year. If our legislators would pass a law prohibiting the killing of partridges for ten years and allowing rabbits to be killed any time during the year we would have more clover and have much less trouble to grow fruit trees, all of which would aid in paying our high taxes.

MOUNT UNION.

The public schools of this place closed the recent term last week.

Miss Effie Macklin, of McVeytown, was the guest of friends in this place.

A. R. Price has completed a two story frame addition to his property on Water street.

The annual graduation exercises of the high school were held in the Odd Fellows' hall on Friday evening last.

Mrs. R. Weams is having her property on Pennsylvania avenue occupied by J. T. Norton, beautified by the addition of paint.

Robert Johnston, of this place, has accepted a position in the bicycle repair establishment of D. S. Drake at Huntingdon.

Samuel Haffly, who removed with his family from Altoona to this place on the 1st inst., is seriously ill at his residence in the Etnier property on Water street.

Prof. R. D. Owens, of New York city, who has conducted a singing class in this place during the past ten days, wound up the session with a successful concert on Tuesday evening.

As the time approaches for the Republican primaries, numerous candidates, whose names we have been unable to learn, make their appearance among our people looking up votes.

The large frame bank barn on the Speer farm, owned by Alex Maxwell, north of town was discovered on fire on Sunday at noon, and before the alarm could be given was totally destroyed, together with its contents. Loss about $2000, with no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. Al. Carothers spent Monday with friends in Mapleton.

Mrs. Garrett and children, of Lewistown, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Kelley.

There was a gramophone entertainment in the school house last Friday evening.

The railroad company are having a great lot of ties unloaded on the wharf at this place.

There has been an increase in the Foust family, a little daughter having arrived on Sunday.

Miss Fannie Isenberg has returned to Mill Creek, having finished her term of school at Petersburg.

G. W. Yocum has secured a position with a bicycle house in Pittsburg. Mrs. Yocum and son, Charles, expect to leave for that city next week. We are very sorry to lose them.

The Altoona *Gazette* of the 9th inst., says: "The engagement is announced of Minnie Mae Simpson, of Mill Creek, Pa., and attorney John T. Wilson, of Altoona, the wedding to take place in the near future."

The Cuban Question and political issues sink into insignificance with the man who suffers from piles. What he most desires, is relief. DeWitt's Witch Hazel salve cures piles. A. B. Gillam.

The human machine starts but once and stops but once. You can keep it going longest and most regularly by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. A. B. Gillam.

Political Announcements.

[All announcements must be paid for in advance.]

SHERIFF—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
B. S. RUMBERGER.
Petersburg, April 22, 1898.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Associate Judge subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
JOHN BREWSTER.
Huntingdon, Feb. 15, 1898.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate of Associate Judge subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
J. F. GRIFFITH.
Broad Top City, March 3, 1898.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.
J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Flenner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Mary J. Hunt, deceased.]

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of the above named decedent, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make settlement immediately, and to those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. E. TAYLOR.
Broad Top City, Pa., Administrator.
April 4, 1898.

A New Stock.

Having returned from the Eastern Cities where I made large purchases of new goods suitable for this section, I am prepared to show those who favor me with their trade one of the cleanest and best assortments of General Merchandise ever brought to Mapleton. Come and see the new goods.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

THE FIRST SHOT OF THE SEASON.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING HALL'S
SPRING INAUGURAL STARTLER.

Clothing stores may come and clothing stores may go, but the Golden Eagle will continue its well established rule to guarantee economy by selling for less money, the same goods others offer, or better goods for the same money, as at the opening of every former season.

Our Qualities are Highest, Our Prices Lowest,

and our stock the largest, most varied and complete. We will not be obliged to depend upon promises, our reputation for fair dealing being based on years of faithful performance. In the great sale now begun at the Golden Eagle you will find a practical demonstration of this truth. We boldly proclaim that the values are indisputably

THE BEST EVER OFFERED IN HUNTINGDON.

Boys' Long Pants Suits.
(Size 14 to 20.)
They are black, blue and fancy mixtures made to stand hard wear and tear. $3.50 to $5.00.
Other excellent grades for $6.50, $7.50, $9.00, $10.00 and $12.00.

Children's Suits.
Reefers and double breasted Sack styles in different materials, made to sell for more money, our price $1.25.

Children's Novelties
in Vestee, Eaton and other styles in all the new effects. $2.50 to $5.00.

School Suits for Boys.
(Size 6 to 16.)
Mixed Cassimers, double breasted styles $1.00 and $1.50.
The $2.50 suit is an astonisher, strictly all wool, double seat and double knees. Comes in Black, Blue, mixed and light colors.

Men's Spring Suits.
New spring goods in light and medium weight. Black or gray cheviots wonderfully low at $3.65.

All Wool Plaid Cheviots
and Cassimers. Also black and blue cheviots considered bargains at other stores at $7.00. Our price $5.00.

All Wool Black Clay Worsted,
splendidly lined and trimmed; sold elsewoere for $10.00. Our price $7.50.

Men's Dress Suits
made of imported materials, the most select and fashionable patterns, well lined and trimmed, the same quality for which other stores ask $15.00, at the Golden Eagle for $10.00 and $12.00.

Other Grades
of imported fabrics, superior beauty and perfect tailoring in serge, fancy shades and stripes from $13.50 to $18.00.

Men's and Youth's Spring Overcoats
in Covert cloth, light shades made in fashionable shapes and lengths, $10.00.

Spring Hats,
All of the new and popular shades and shapes in Stiff Hats, including the Knox, Young, Dunlap and all other popular styles, prices commence at $1.25 and up to $3.00.

The Celebrated Guyer
Hats for spring are also here in different shapes and shades, price $3.50.

Neckwear
In all the leading and popular shapes, styles and colors at 25 cents and 50 cents.

Shirts
For the spring with white collar and cuff bands and separate link cuffs at 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

Collars
In all the new shapes just received, price, 2 for 25 cents.

We are not ignorant of the assortment of goods carried in other stores. We are not disparaging their taste, skill or facilities, but after giving full credit for all these we must say the Golden Eagle Clothing Hall has the Greatest and Best collection of Clothing and Furnishing goods to be found in Huntingdon.

Hugo Mayer,

Cor. 4th & Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 11, 1898.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Elmer E. Palmer has gone to Braddock where he has secured a lucrative position.

—W. D. Cree, of Braddock, is visiting among friends and former neighbors in this vicinity.

—Scott Wible, of Springfield township, spent a few days of the past week with friends in Mapleton.

—Francis Hooper, son and daughter, of Mount Union, were among the Sunday visi ors to Mapleton.

—Charles W. Miller and Miss Mary J. Miller spent last week with friends and relatives in Mifflin county.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Samuel March, a clothier, of Altoona, was arrested Monday, charged with using the United States flag in his business advertisements.

—Miss Mattie Robley was taken suddenly ill last Saturday and her condition was quite critical. At this writing she is considerably improved.

—Miles Quarry yesterday tore down one of his tenant houses on Grant street and will at once commence the erection of a substantial dwelling house on the site.

—The ladies aid society of the U. B church will hold an ice cream festival in Gillam's hall on the evenings of May 20th and 21st. A cordial invitation to all.

—The new county bridge at Birmingham is completed and open to the public. It is the first bridge built by the state under the new law and it is a creditable piece of work.

—The *County Bulletin*, Mount Union's new paper, appeared last week in enlarged form. Mr. Shaffer has fitted up a new office and has it fully equipped for business. We wish him success.

—Frank Fetterhoof and H. L. Mitten have purchased the Huntingdon *News* from Mrs. Hugh Lindsay. Mr. Fetterhoof has been foreman in the *News* office for many years. We wish the new firm the best of success.

—Last Wednesday Senator Quay called upon President McKinley and urged him to name one of the three new battleships provided for in the Naval Appropriation bill, Pennsylvania. The request is reasonable and should be granted.

—Quite a commotion was caused last week by the appearance of Officer Barr in town. It appears Mr. Barr holds warrants against about forty train-jumpers at this place for trespass. Some arrests have been made and others will follow. The company has determined to break up the practice.

—Last Wednesday morning C. L. Lynn, of Union township, went to his stable and fed his horse. Before the horse was done eating some contemptible dastard entered the stable and cut a seven-inch gash in the animal's neck from the result of which it soon expired. The horse was a splendid animal which Mr. Lynn prized highly. No evidence has as yet been obtained as to who did the deed.

—Quarterly meeting services in the M. E. church Saturday evening and Sunday as follows: Saturday evening, quarterly conference at 6, preaching by the presiding elder at 7.30; Sunday morning, Love Feast at 9, preaching by the presiding elder and sacrament at 10.15. Will the friends kindly bring their quarterly collection envelopes to this service. Sabbath school at 2 P. M., Epworth League at 6.30 P. M.

—Mr. John Peterson, of Patoutville, La., was very agreeably surprised not long ago. For eighteen months he had been troubled with dysentery and had tried three of the best doctors in New Orleans, besides half a dozen or more patent medicines, but received very little relief. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, having been recommended to him, he gave it a trial and to his great surprise, three doses of that remedy effected a permanent cure. Mr. Wm. McNamara, a well known merchant of the same place, is well acquainted with Mr. Peterson and attests to the truth of this statement. This remedy is for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—L. F. Farley conducts a large mercantile business at Liberty Hill, Ga. He says: "One application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me of a severe pain in my back. I think it O. K." For lame back, rheumatism, neuralgia, swellings, sprains, bruises, burns and scalds no other liniment can approach Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is intended especially for these diseases and is famous for its cures. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Reliable war news is scarce. Admiral Sampson is still huntiug the Spanish Atlantic squadron with little hope of finding it. Dewey is master of the situation at Manila. Troops were started for Cuba yesterday. Capt. Bare, of Co. A, 5th Reg., N. G. P., returned to Huntingdon last Friday for recruits for his company and on Monday returned to Mt. Gretna with thirty. More than a a hundred offered their services but could not be accepted. The troops are now being moved from Mt. Gretna to Tampa, Chickamauga and Washington.

—"I would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for its weight in gold," writes D. J. Jones, of Holland, Va. "My wife was troubled with a cough for nearly two years. I tried various patent remedies, besides numerous prescriptions from physicians, all of which did no good. I was at last persuaded to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which promptly relieved the cough. The second bottle effected a complete cure." The 25 and 50 cent bottles are for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Died in Agony.

Alta Corbin, the youngest child of late Brakeman Stephen G. Corbin, who met death in the big wreck at the depot December 20, was horribly burned in John W. Plummer's work shop yesterday (Friday) morning about 10.10 o'clock. She died at 2.30, after lingering four hours in agony.

Little Alta, who was aged 2 years and 10 months, was playing in the carpenter shop, on the second floor, with her brother Ralph, aged 6, and Fred. Plummer, aged 5. The youngsters were sitting on a heap of shavings in one corner. No one else was around the building. According to the story told by the lads, Ralph Corbin took a match from his pocket and gave it to the Plummer lad, who struck it and lighted a shaving. Little Plummer held the shaving in his hands until it burned his fingers; then he dropped it into the heap. In an instant flames leaped up all around the children, and the boys, badly frightened, ran out of the shop and downstairs to give the alarm of fire.

It is presumed that little Alta thought the fire was part of the play, for she remained sitting on the heap of shavings till the fire reached her clothing. She was by this time too badly frightened to help herself.—*Altoona Tribune.*

CAPTAIN JOHN S. BARE.

Every Member of His Company Indorses Him for the Legislature.

Without the knowledge or connivance of Capt. John S. Bare, the members of Co. A., of Huntingdon, now at Mt Gretna, unanimously signed the following appeal to the Republican voters of Huntingdon county:

The members of Co. A., Fifth Pennsylvania Provisional Regiment, unanimously ask the Republicans of Huntingdon county to see that Capt. John S. Bare's political interests are not prejudiced by his quick response to duty in the field. While Capt. Bare, without a moment's hesitation, abandoned personal attention to his political campaign, we believe that the patriotic citizens of the county will stand by him at the primaries and give him a splendid majority. As neither he nor ourselves can be at home to assist his canvass, we ask all our Republican friends to rally for him and give him a splendid majority at the Republican primaries, Saturday afternoon, May 21st.

Before the next meeting of the Legislature we hope that an honorable peace will have been won, and that our Captain will have the opportunity to help enact State legislation with the same earnestness of purpose that has marked his response to the call of the President.

J. C. Dunkle,	S. C. Peightal,
E. E. Eck,	W. V. Ellis,
C. A. Steel,	W. Don Leffard,
E. D. Boyer,	Ed. R. Isenberg,
S. J. Hemphill,	W. H. McElwee,
Joseph C. Mountain,	J. F. Ergler,
J. P. Smith,	Ellis Stewart,
Jesse DeForrest,	L. A. Cornelius,
T. R. Mountain,	Frank Morrow,
G. T. Quarry,	J. H. Isenberg,
R. W. Williamson,	H. C. Isenberg,
Frank Little,	W. G. White.
Chas. Boring,	Geo. W. Martin,
Frank Letterman,	H. H. Pressler,
George B. Corbin,	C. A. Himes,
R. M. Steel,	A. Sneath,
H. J. Goodman,	C. L. Thompson,
J. Homer Isett,	R. M. Wright,
Edgar Garner,	Jesse Kennedy,
Jas. G. Hartman,	B. D. Miller,
O. J. Dean,	W. B. Simpson,
John C. Martin,	E. M. Newell,
R. Milton Hawn,	Oliver Carmon,
W. F. Bathurst,	Jas. C. Barr,
Harvey Hollen,	J. A. Bowman,
Lloyd Roddy,	Albert Grove,
Herbert Bunn,	A. H. Shaeffer,
R. D. White,	Stewart Varner,
Harry Pollock,	Jas. P. Ross,
Blair A. Thomas,	Frank Prough,
J. E. Cree,	Fred Gilbert,
E. C. Miller,	B. W. Heffman,
J. C. Shuldt,	Chas. Carmon.

THOMAS WESTBROOK.

One of the oldest native residents of this town, and the well-known Pennsylvania railroad dispatcher, died quite suddenly while on duty at his office this (Thursday) morning. As had been his custom for years past, he arose at his usual hour, and about 5.30 went to the office, where he went through the regular routine work. About 6.35 he arose from his chair for some purpose, being engaged in conversation at the time, but suddenly fell to the floor, expiring almost instantly, the result of an affection of the heart, from which he had been a sufferer for several years past. Deceased was born in what is now known as Walker township, this county, January 17, 1825, his parents, Alexander and Nancy Westbrook, being natives of this county and of English descent, and farmers by occupation.

Thomas Westbrook was one of a family of nine children, and received his education in the public schools of this town. Early in life he began the work of his own support, first as a farm hand and later on the Pennsylvania canal, and on May 1, 1857, began work for the Pennsylvania railroad company at this point as car inspector. In 1860, or three years later, he was appointed train dispatcher, and in December, 1877, was promoted to the position of yard-master, which he held ever since. His alertness and faithfulness as an official won for him the respect and confidence of his employers, and his methodical ways and regularity in business affairs has been often remarked.

On February 11, 1847, Mr. Westbrook was married to Mary E., daughter of Henry and Mary Hefright, at the home of the latter near Petersburg. To this union nine children were born, five of whom, with his wife, survive, viz: John H. Westbrook, of Huntingdon; Mary Westbrook, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. Maggie Sampson, of Mont Rose, Colo.; George B. McC. Westbrook, of Huntingdon, and James R. Westbrook, of Pottsville. One sister also survives, Mrs. Martha Barry, who resides at Platterville, Colorado.

During his long term of service in the employ of the railroad company Mr. Westbrook has resided continuously in the same spot, having purchased the present homestead at the beginning of his railroad career. Outside of his official duties he lived a quiet unostentatious home life, in political creed being Democratic. Some twenty five years ago he connected himself with the First M. E. church of this place, where he has since been a faithful attendant. —*News.*

Obituary.

From the *Daily Reflector*, of Norwalk, Ohio, we glean the following particulars of Ethan Lovell, who has many friends in this county:

"Ethan Lovell, the subject of this notice, was born June 17, 1819, in a log house erected on lot 28 of the second section of Greenfield township, Huron county, Ohio, and died at 9.30 A. M., April 27, 1898, in a later erected residence on the same farm located about forty rods north of the site of the log cabin in which he was born. He was the son of David Lovell and his wife, Mary Chilcott, who moved from Huntingdon county, Pa., to Greenfield township, Huron county, O., in the fall of 1815, and located four lots in the second section, but retained only one lot, 28, upon the southwest corner of which, near a spring, they erected the log cabin in which Ethan was born. A few years thereafter, near the site of the log cabin, they erected a brick house, in which they resided till their respective deaths. He died November 16, 1830, and she died July 14, 1848. David Lovell had received a fair education and was a man of general information. His wife, Mary Chilcott, possessed great courage and endurance. She made three trips on horseback, alone, from their home in Greenfield township to their former home in Pennsylvania during the early days and limited settlement of the country.

Ethan lived with his parents till their decease, being 29 years of age when his mother died. In North Fairfield, Ohio, December 30, 1854, he was married to Martha McKelvey, daughter of Mathew McKelvey and wife, Nancy Adams. Her grandfathers, William McKelvey and Bildad Adams, with their families, moved into Greenfield township in the early spring of 1815, "The Firelands" having been organized into Huron county in that year, Bildad Adams was elected one of the first three commissioners of the county.

Having purchased the interest of the other heirs in lot 28, Mr. Ethan Lovell and wife, Martha, made that lot their home and resided in the old brick house for about four years, till December, 1858, when they moved into their new frame Gothic residence located on the same lot, about forty rods north of the old brick house. This was their home for nearly forty years, til the death of Mr. Lovell, as before given.

By industry and good management they accumulated a fair competence. They had no children of their own, but reared two—Anna, who married George Monad, and Lena, still at home.

Mr. Lovell was endowed with a sensitive nature and a kind disposition. He was a member of no church organization, yet was a Christian in practice; doing unto others as he would that they should do unto him. He enteriained the broad religious view that he who does what he believes to be right here need have no fear of the hereafter."

S. E. Parker, Sharon, Wis., writes: "I have tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for itching piles and it always stops them in two minutes. I consider DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the greatest pile cure on the market." A. B. Gillam.

LAST OF THE SERIES.

REDUCED RATES TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

Special Ten-day Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The last of the low-rate ten-day excursions from Western Pennsylvania to Washington via the Pennsylvania railroad will be run on May 12. Round-trip tickets will be sold at rates quoted below, good on special train indicated, or on train No. 4, leaving Pittsburg at 8.10 P. M., and carrying through sleeping cars to Washington; returning, tickets will be good on any regular train except the Pennsylvania Limited. These tickets will also be *good to stop off at Baltimore* within their limit. Special train of through parlor cars and coaches will be run on the following schedule:—

	Train leaves.	Rate.
Altoona	11.40 A. M.	$7.35.
Tyrone	12.03 P. M.	7.25.
Huntingdon	12.35 "	6.65.
Mount Union	f12.54 "	6.35.
Lewistown Junction	1.33 "	5.60.
Washington	Arrive 7.15 "	.....

"f" stops only on notice to agent.

Should the number of passengers not be sufficient to warrant the running of a special train, the company reserves the right to carry participants in this excursion on regular train.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, 360 Fifth Avenue, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to agents or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg. 4-20-4t.

GERMAN BAPTISTS' (DUNKARDS') ANNUAL MEETING, NAPERVILLE, ILL.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of persons desiring to attend the Annual Meeting of the German Baptists (Dunkards) at Naperville, Ill., May 29 to June 7, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line west of Baltimore, Lancaster, Reading, and south of Sunbury, all inclusive, at rate of single fare for the round trip to Chicago plus $1.85 to Naperville; these tickets to be sold May 23, 24, 27 and 28 and good to return until June 24, except that on deposit of tickets with agent at Naperville on or before June 24, return limit may be extended to June 30. 4-27-4t

Men's Canvass Bicycle Shoes.

The sturdy durable kind. Leather reinforcements on heels, toe and vamp. Corrugated soles, price $1.50.

Arco Calf Bicycle Shoes.

A shoe of the highest grade. Made to my order by one of the best makers of men's shoes in the country. Corrugated soles, reinforcements at toe and vamp, price $1.75.

Ladies' Bicycle Shoes.

Fine Chocolate Vici Kid. Corrugated soles, 11 inch tops. One of the prettiest spring styles, price $2.50.

Prompt attention to mail orders. Express prepaid.

Next to Postoffice. } G. S. WILLIAMS,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

NEW SPRING SUITS . . .

It is now that you feel the need of "brushing up" just a little. The other fellows are out in newest Spring effects and you feel that somehow the old suit doesn't make just the right impression; you feel like it is your duty to fall in with the procession. It' no trouble and very little expense to you, for our newest Spring suits are really so low in price that any man, no matter how modest his income, may own one.

Men's Spring Suits.

All wool Cheviots, dark and medium shades, the season's leading styles. You would feel that we were fair with our prices if we ask you $10 for them handsome men's suits, thoroughly dependable and well made. Our Spring values at $6.50.

Men's Correct Spring Suits.

Sack and Cutaway, these are handsome imported materials, the latest for cut and finish, swell suits at little prices, stylish made trimmed and finished, they would sound reasonable at $15.00. But we lead in low prices for high grade clothing and our Spring price is $10.00.

Men's Working Goods.

Every article that working men require—makes that are well known—the ones that give you your money's worth and prices you feel that you can easily pay.

O. L. STEWART,

Clothier and Furnisher, Huntingdon, Pa.

6th and Washington Streets.

Read. Read. Read.

In ancient times all roads led to Rome, now all roads lead to Three Springs, where I keep on hand the finest line of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, and FERTILIZER ever offered for sale in Central Pennsylvania.

Note a few of my prices:

Binders	$110.00.	Spring Tooth Harrows	$10.50.
Mowers,	39.00.	Farm Wagons, (capacity 4000 lbs.)	50.00.
Hay Rakes (all steel),	18.00.	One-Horse Wagons, (capacity 2000 lbs.)	38.00.
Two-Horse Chilled Plows (two points),	5.50.	Stick Wagons,	$28 to 35.00.
Cultivators	2.25.	Spring Wagons	$40 to 80.00.
Double Shovel Plows	2.00.		
Single Sholel Plows	1.75.		

Fertilizer $11.00 per ton and upward.

Everything sold under a positive guarantee to be first class.

Cattle, Sheep, Grain and Wool taken in exchange for goods the same as cash.

Call and examine my stock.

CLAY PARK,

THREE SPRINGS, - - - - PENN'A.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

In Hamburg the authorities tax a dog according to its size.

Experience

And Not Experiments, Should be Your Aim in Buying Medicine.

Let others experiment; you should be guided by experience. Experiments are uncertain in result; experience is sure. Experiments may do you harm; experience proves that Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good. Thousands gladly tell what Hood's has done for them. They want you to know and they urge you to try it. That is what is meant by the vast number of testimonials written in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They give the results of experience and prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

Cost of Running Great Universities.

The cost of running a great university these days counts up into hundreds of thousands of dollars every year. The money laid out annually by Harvard, Pennsylvania, Yale, Cornell or Chicago universities would thirty years ago have been considered a fair-sized endowment. It costs over $1,000,000 a year to run Harvard University, and while its endowment is about $9,000,000, it is constantly pressed for more. The endowment of Yale University increased from $273,000 in 1887 to $4,582,000 in 1897, and yet Yale considers itself poor. Columbia University, in New York City, has funds amounting to $6,000,000, but it is restricted in every one of its departments by lack of money. The need of money at the University of Pennsylvania is known to be a constant drawback to its usefulness.—Philadelphia Press.

Why Scotch Preserves Are Superior.

According to Miss Murdock, a teacher of cookery, the superiority of Scottish preserves does not lie in their preparation, which is the same as that of other countries, but in the fruits themselves. Instead of using the large and handsome fruit which American housewives prefer, the thrifty Scotch manufacturers endeavor, as far as possible, to get the wild and hardy variety. These preserve their character longer and develop additional flavor in the cooking.—New York Mail and Express.

OPEN LETTERS FROM

Jennie E. Green and Mrs. Harry Hardy.

JENNIE E. GREEN, Denmark, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I had been sick at my monthly periods for seven years, and tried almost everything I ever heard of, but without any benefit. Was troubled with backache, headache, pains in the shoulders and dizziness. Through my mother I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me so much good. I am now sound and well."

MRS. HARRY HARDY, Riverside, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham the story of her struggle with serious ovarian trouble, and the benefit she received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is her letter:

"How thankful I am that I took your medicine. I was troubled for two years with inflammation of the womb and ovaries, womb was also very low. I was in constant misery. I had heart trouble, was short of breath and could not walk five blocks to save my life. Suffered very much with my back, had headache all the time, was nervous, menstruations were irregular and painful, had a bad discharge and was troubled with bloating. I was a perfect wreck. Had doctored and taken local treatments, but still was no better. I was advised by one of my neighbors to write to you. I have now finished the second bottle of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am better in every way. I am able to do all my own work and can walk nearly a mile without fatigue; something I had not been able to do for over two years. Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctors."

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

TROOPS FOR INVASION.

General Shafter Prepares Additional Forces at Tampa.

MANY CUBAN VOLUNTEERS.

The Work of the First Expedition Confined to the Furnishing of Arms and Ammunition to the Insurgents Under Gomez—Twenty Thousand Regulars Are Available For Service in Cuba

TAMPA, Fla. (Special).—Arrangements for the embarkation of additional troops for the invasion of Cuba are being pushed here with the utmost vigor. The Florida and Olivette are being put in shape for the reception of the soldiers. The Mascotte is also to be prepared for service as a transport.

It seems to be settled that the work of the first expedition will be confined for some time to the furnishing of arms and other supplies to the revolutionists and of relief to the reconcentrados.

General Shafter's strict order against enlisted men leaving camp at Port Tampa was issued after his visit there. It is interpreted to mean the strictest discipline and the holding of the troops in readiness for any call. The transports at Port Tampa are now coaling. The arms have not yet been transshipped from the cars, but can be moved in a short time. Preparations are making on the ships for the stabling of the horses and for the quartering of the troops.

More than 10,000 United States soldiers are in camp here at Port Tampa. The troops consist of twelve regiments of infantry, ten batteries of artillery and several troops of cavalry. All of the artillery and infantry ordered here have arrived.

The Quartermaster's Department here has received 10,000 new uniforms to equip the army for the Cuban campaign. These uniforms are of kharki, an East Indian material, very serviceable and light. It is of a dark brown color and is used by the British army in India.

By order of General Shafter the Cuban forces were inspected at their camp by Lieutenant Miley.

It has been decided that the expedition which is being equipped here shall be divided into two forces. General Lacret will be in command of 500 and General Nunez of 250. They will land in two different places off the coast and both strike for Gomez's camp. This is done in order to avoid the Spaniards concentrating to hinder the juncture.

The authorities have heard from their agents who went to Cuba to confer with Gomez. The force of insurgents is not near so large as was counted upon, and the expedition from Tampa must be accompanied by a more formidable army than the plans which have been made call for and more than are now available.

At present there are only about 20,000 troops, all regulars, available for a trip to Cuba.

It was believed that the insurgent force, with about 10,000 troops from here, would be sufficient to establish a base of operations in Cuba, but many more will be required.

With the Cubans go 10,000 arms and large supplies of ammunition for General Gomez. General Lacret, who leads them, is a good tactician, and his men will follow him anywhere.

At the last review there was turned over to General Nunez 5000 regulation uniforms, 25,000 rifles, 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition and 1500 horses. Part of this equipment is for soldiers now on the island under General Gomez who have not the proper equipment or supplies.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF TAMPA, FLORIDA, AND THE UNITED STATES ARMY ENCAMPED UNDER BRIGADIER-GENERAL SHAFTER, PREPARATORY TO EMBARKING FOR CUBA.

Mobilizing at Tampa.

NEW ORLEANS, La. (Special).—Colonel Overshire, in command of the regulars at the Fair Grounds, received notice that the three companies of the Twenty-third Regiment detailed to Galveston, Fort Supply and Fort Eads had been ordered to rejoin the regiment. The order means that the two regiments here—the Eighteenth and Twenty-third—are intended for Tampa, and the men are getting ready.

Leaving Chickamauga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (Special).—The Twenty-fifth Infantry left Chickamauga for Tampa, and all the regular regiments are ready to follow. They expect to take the place in Tampa of the army of invasion, and the Chickamauga camp will be given up to volunteers.

The Cuban Blockade.

The blockade of Cuba is being kept up by the smaller cruisers under command of Captain Converse of the Montgomery.

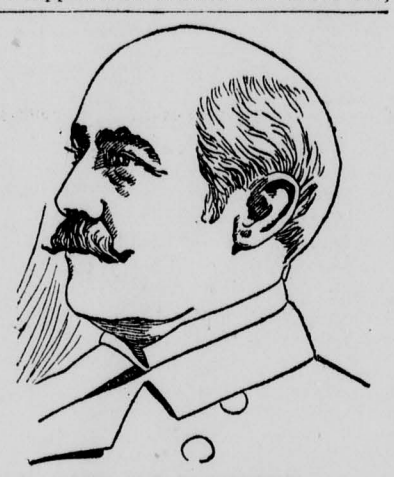
SAMPSON'S ORDERS.

Sailed From Key West With Final Instruction About Porto Rico.

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special).—Admiral Sampson sailed from Key West, coaled and victualled for an unprecedentedly long voyage, incidentally with the receipt of news about the four Spaniards at Barbadoes.

His flagship, the cruiser New York, was followed out of port by the first-class battleships Iowa and Indiana, the monitor Puritan, the cruisers Cincinnati, Detroit and Marblehead, and the torpedo gunboat Mayflower.

"Locate Cape Verde fleet and destroy it. It is supposed to be about 900 miles out,



CAPTAIN F. E. CHADWICK.
(In command of Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York.)

headed for southwesterly coast. Probably looking for Oregon, but most likely making for San Juan, Porto Rico. Don't allow it to enter. Look out for Oregon. If you can't locate the fleet and need coal, use your own discretion about seizing Porto Rico coaling station."

These were, in substance, the orders with which Rear-Admiral Sampson, in command of the North Atlantic fleet, sailed from Key West.

The instructions were voluminous. They informed the fleet commander of the information the department had of Spain's plans; how many ships and torpedo-boats are supposed to be in the Cape Verde fleet; what orders have been given the battleship Oregon and her convoys, and where they would put in for coal and what course they will take.

The Administration did not want to seize Porto Rico unless it became necessary for use as a base of supplies in the event that the fleet could not be located.

PREDICTED SEIZURE OF PORTO RICO.

What Senator Burrows Said After an Interview With the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—There have been many conferences between the President and Senators and Representatives. A frequent caller is Senator Burrow, of Michigan. As he left the White House Saturday he said:

SENATOR BURROWS, OF MICHIGAN.
(After leaving the White House he predicted the seizure of Porto Rico.)

"Everything is moving along smoothly and well. What we want now is Porto Rico. We ought to have that."

"Will it be soon, Senator?"

"Yes," was the reply, "probably in a day or two."

While refraining from saying what occured at his brief interview with the President, his statement that the seizure of Porto Rico was expected to be made in a day or two was significant as showing how well he possessed the confidence of the Administration though he would not say that the President has given him any information.

GRAVE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

The Disaster at Manila Causes an Outburst of Rage.

GEN. WEYLER THE MOB'S IDOL.

The Situation Critical and the Monarchy is in Danger—Tumult in the Cortes—Carlists and Republicans Insult the Ministers—Shake Their Fists and Are Very Violent During Sagasta's Speech.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—The reassembling of the Cortes was accompanied by scenes of excitement that have not been paralleled in many years.

A great crowd assembled outside the Chamber of Deputies long before the House met and discussed, with various degrees of emotion, the disaster to the Spanish arms in the Philippines and the probable fate of the Ministry.

The authorities had taken every precaution to guard against an outbreak, and

GENERAL VALERIANO WEYLER.
(The man of the hour in Spain.)

there was a great display of police. In addition the troops were confined to their barracks, in readiness to respond to any call that might be made for their services.

The greatest interest was displayed in the interpellation of Professor Salmeron, the Republican leader. His interpellation took the form of a somewhat passionate demand that the Government explain the disaster at Manila. He asked how it was, after Parliament had voted immense sums for the purpose of colonial defence, all the valor of the navy had been wasted owing to the absence or inadequacy of means that ought to have been at the disposal of Admiral Montijo, the Spanish naval commander at Manila.

Several times during the delivery of his speech Senor Salmeron was interrupted by cheers and counter-cheers.

When Prime Minister Sagasta rose to reply to the interpellation he met with a mixed reception. He deplored the disaster, but said he could not give the explanation demanded by Senor Salmeron because the interruption of communications with Manila had prevented the Government from receiving any further details than those already made public.

During the Prime Minister's speech the Republicans and Carlists were very violent, some of them shaking their fists at and making insulting remarks to the Ministers.

There was renewed turbulence in the Chamber in the evening. Admiral Bermejo, while attempting to defend the Ministry of Marine from the attacks made upon in by Senor Salmeron, was howled down by the Republican members.

The excitement was increased by the recriminations that were bandied by the Deputies, who called each other "Yankees" and "traitors."

The situation at Madrid and elsewhere in Spain is rapidly growing critical. The Queen Regent of Spain is appealing despairingly to her kinsman, Emperor Franz Josef, of Austria, but he is constrained to inform her that there is no possibility of securing intervention by the other powers until Spain is prepared to treat on the basis of absolute abandonment of Cuba.

The Queen Regent is reported to have telegraphed to the Pope that Spain will resist to the bitter end.

A well informed statesman says:

"It is the beginning of the end of the regency.

"Queen Christina may make a further effort in behalf of her son, but her power has crumbled to pieces, her principal supporters are wavering in their allegiance, and the irresistible march of events is bringing rapidly nearer the resumption of Spain's government by her rightful dynasty.

"Don Carlos will be found ready to ascend the throne when the proper moment arrives."

A military dictatorship with General Weyler as Dictator is also suggested. General Weyler said in an interview that he believed in making offensive war, that he thought a mad dash upon the United States was the proper thing to do, and that he would be glad to return to Cuba and offer up his life for Spain.

SPANISH FIRE RETURNED.

The Wilmington Opens on Cavalry on the Cuban Shore.

A regiment of cavalry which was patrolling the Cuban coast near Cojimar, fifteen miles west of Havana, attacked with their rifles the Ericsson and Wilmington, which were steaming along close in to the shore.

The torpedo boat was within a mile of the shore when the cavalry, who had ridden down to the water's edge over the crest of a hill, began shooting.

The bullets flew pretty wild, but as the Spaniards kept peppering away the Wilmington opened on them with her four-inch guns.

From the gunboat two of the shots appeared to strike right in the regiment's midst. The men fled precipitately, leaving a number of dead and wounded behind them.

Cubans Gain a New Foothold.

Bayamo, an interior town of Santiago Province, has been abandoned by the Spanish General Pando and occupied by the Cuban General Garcia. Business goes on as usual in the town, General Garcia having assured Spanish merchants and residents that they would not be molested.

No Task For a Mere Man.

Any man who has ever done business at an intelligence office will feel a thrill of sympathy for me, as a recent victim of that institution. My wife was mildly lamenting that fate had driven away the maid servant and that she would have to get another. I rashly said that I would do it for her.

"There is an intelligence office near my office," I said. "I'll run in there at noon and send a girl out early in the afternoon."

I went into the aforesaid intelligence office as I returned from lunch and was at once absorbed by a roomful of females, everyone of whom gazed at me suspiciously. I am a bashful man, but I nerved myself and began talking with a young woman who sat near the door.

"We have four in our family, myself, wife and two children, hot and cold water——"

"Pardon me," she interrupted, "I am looking for a servant myself."

I apologized and she snickered. I then tackled an applicant for a job. I did not "shed light," for she asked questions. I replied as follows: "Yes—four in the family—set tubs—hot and cold water in every room—three miles out of town—my wife takes care of the children—who does the chamber work? I do. Confound you! Get out."

She didn't get out, but I did. My wife went in the next day and hired a girl.—Boston Traveller.

Hardships of a Patriot.

"William, you have made us wait supper for you nearly two hours."

"I've been reading the bulletins from Washington."

"And I've had to carry in the coal and kindling myself."

"That isn't anything to what I've had to suffer. I've had all my corns crushed, caught cold, and lengthened my neck four inches. We've all got to put up with some inconveniences when the country is in danger, Miranda. I wish you would warm these potatoes and make some fresh tea. I'm hungry."—Chicago Tribune.

Not Exactly a Substitute.

In the course of a morning call on the Rev. Dr. Fourthly the Rev. Dr. Sprightly remarked:

"By the way, doctor, I conducted a funeral for you once. Would it be convenient for you to do a wedding for me next Thursday?"

"Yes," replied the other. "You are compelled to leave town that day, I presume?"

"I am," rejoined Dr. Sprightly, "but not till after the wedding. I—I am to be the bridegroom."—Chicago Tribune.

A nutmeg tree of the largest size will produce no more than five pounds of nutmegs.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. *Try it to-day.* Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

At the present rate of increase the population of the earth will double itself in 260 years.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

In the public schools of Japan the English language is required to be taught by law.

ST. VITUS' DANCE, SPASMS and all nervous diseases permanently cured by the use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $1.00 trial bottle and treatise to Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street., Phila., Pa.

It has been figured out that one man of Berlin, Ont., Mr. R. Pinke, has 272 relatives in the town.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The finest shops in a Chinese city are those devoted to the sale of coffins.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Nearly forty per cent. of the population of Siberia are Russian exiles.

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Coudersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

The duties on wheat at French ports will be surpressed until July 1.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Bombay is the leading pearl mart of the world.

I coud not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—MRS. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., October 22, 1895.

The cathedral of Rouen boasts a clock which has kept time for 500 years.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Three times more herrings are consumed than any other fish.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Moscow has a hospital large enough to hold 7000 persons.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

An Appropriate Topic—The Great Need of Reform—Churches Must Change to Work For Good—Religion That Will Make a Revolution in the Family.

TEXT: "These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also."—Acts xvii., 6.

There is a wild, bellowing mob around the house of Jason, in Thessalonica. What has the man done so greatly to offend the people? He has been entertaining Paul and his comrades. The mob surround the house and cry: "Bring out those turbulent preachers! They are interfering with our business! They are ruining our religion! They are actually turning the world upside down!"

The charge was true, for there is nothing that so interferes with sin, there is nothing so ruinous to every form of established iniquity, there is nothing that has such tendency to turn the world upside down as our glorious Christianity. The fact is, that the world now is wrong side up, and it needs to be turned upside down in order that it may be right side up. The time was when men wrote books entitling them "Apologies for Christianity." I hope that day has passed. We want no more apologies for Christianity. Let the apologies be on the part of those who do not believe in our religion. We do not mean to make any compromise in the matter. We do not wish to hide the fact that Christianity is revolutionary, and that its tendency is to turn the world upside down.

Our religion has often been misrepresented as a principle of tears, and mildness, and fastidiousness; afraid of crossing people's prejudices; afraid of making somebody mad; with silken gloves, lifting the people up from the church pew into glory, as though they were Bohemian glass, so very delicate that with one touch it may be demolished forever. Men speak of religion as though it were a refined imbecility; as though it were a spiritual chloroform, that the people were to take until the sharp cutting of life were over. The Bible, so far from this, represents the religion of Christ as robust and brawny—ransacking and upsetting ten thousand things that now seem to be settled on firm foundations. I hear some man in the house say, "I thought religion was peace." That is the final result. A man's arm is out of place. Two men come, and with great effort put it back to the socket. It goes back with great pain. Then it gets well. Our world is horribly distorted and out of joint. It must come under an omnipotent surgery, beneath which there will be pain and anguish before there can come perfect health and quiet. I proclaim, therefore, in the name of my Lord Jesus Christ—revolution!

The religion of the Bible will make a revolution in the family. Those things that are wrong in the family circle will be overthrown by it, while justice and harmony will take the place. The husband will be the head of the household only when he is fit to be. I know a man who spends all the money he makes in drink, as well as all the money that his wife makes, and sometimes sells the children's clothes for rum. Do you tell me that he is to be the head of that household? If the wife have more nobility, more courage, more consistency, more of all that is right, she shall have the supremacy. You say that the Bible says that the wife is to be subject to the husband. I know it. But that is a husband, not a masculine caricature. There is no human or divine law that makes a woman subordinate to a man unworthy of her. When Christianity comes into a domestic circle it will give the dominancy to that one who is the most worthy of it.

Again: Christianity will produce a revolution in commercial circles. Find me fifty merchants, and you find that they have fifty standards of what is right and wrong. You say to some one about a merchant, "Is he honest?" "Oh! yes," the man says, "he is honest; but he grinds the faces of his clerks. He is honest; but he exaggerates the value of his goods. He is honest; but he loans money on bond and mortgage, with the understanding that the mortgage can lie quiet for ten years, but as soon as he gets the mortgage, he records it and begins a foreclosure suit, and the Sheriff's writ comes down, and the day of sale arrives, and away goes the homestead, and the creditor buys it in at half price." Honest? When he loaned the money he knew that he would get the homestead at half price. Honest? But he goes to the insurance office to get a policy on his life, and tells the doctor that he is well, when he knows that for ten years he has had but one lung. Honest? Though he sells property by the map, forgetting to tell the purchaser that the ground is all under water; but it is generous in him to do that, for he throws the water into the bargain.

The fraudulent man piles up his gains, bond above bond, United States security above United States security, emolument above emolument, until his property has become a great pyramid; and, as he stands looking at it, he thinks it can never be destroyed; but the Lord God comes, and with His little finger pushes it all over.

You build a house and you put into it a rotten beam. A mechanic standing by says: "It will never do to put that beam in; it will ruin your whole building." But you put it in. The house is completed. Soon it begins to rock. You call in the mechanic and ask: "What is the matter with this door? What is the matter with this wall? Everything seems to be giving out." Says the mechanic: "You put a rotten beam into that structure, and the whole thing has got to come down." Here is an estate that seems to be all right now. It has been building a great many years. But fifteen years ago there was a dishonest transaction in that commercial house. That one dishonest transaction will keep on working ruin in the whole structure until down the estate will come in wreck and ruin about the possessor's ears—one dishonest dollar in the estate demolishing all his possession. I have seen it again and again; and so have you.

You have an old photograph of the signs on your street. Why have those signs nearly all changed within the last twenty years? Does the passing away of a generation account for it? Oh, no. Does the fact that there are hundreds of honest men who go down every year account for it? Oh, no. This is the secret: The Lord God has been walking through the commercial streets of our great cities; and he has been adjusting things according to the principles of eternal rectitude.

The time will come when, through the revolutionary power of the Gospel, a falsehood, instead of being called exaggeration, equivocation, or evasion, will be branded a lie! And stealings, that now sometimes go under the head of percentages and commissions, and bonuses, will be put into the catalogue of State-prison offenses. Society will be turned inside out and upside down, and ransacked of God's truth, until business dishonesties shall come to an end, and all double-dealing; and God will overturn, and overturn, and overturn; and commercial men in all cities will throw up their hands, crying out, "These that have turned the world upside down are come hither."

The religion of Jesus Christ will produce a revolution in our churches. The non-committal, do-nothing policy of the Church of God will give way to a spirit of bravest conquest. Piety in this day seems to me to be salted down just so as to keep. It seems as if the church were chiefly anxious to take care of itself; and if we hear of want, and squalor, and heathenism outside we say: "What a pity!" and we put our hands in our pockets, and we feel around for a two-cent piece, and with a great flourish we put it upon the plate and are amazed that the world is not converted in six weeks. Suppose there were a great war and there were three hundred thousand soldiers, but all of those three hundred thousand soldiers, excepting ten men, were in their tents, or scouring their muskets, or cooking rations. You would say: "Of course, defeat must come in that case." Is is worse than that in the church. Millions of the professed soldiers of Jesus Christ are cooking rations, or asleep in their tents, while only one man here and there goes out to do battle for the Lord.

I saw in some paper an account of a church in Boston in which, it is said, there were a great many plain people. The next week the trustees of that church came out in the paper, and said it was not so at all; "they were elegant people and highly-conditioned people that went there." Then I laughed outright; and when I laugh, I laugh very loudly. "Those people," I said, "are afraid of the sickly sentimentality of the churches."

Revolution! The pride of the church must come down. The exclusiveness of the church must come down! The financial boastings of the church must come down! If monetary success were the chief idea in the church, then I say that the present mode of conducting finances is the best. If it is to see how many dollars you can gain, then the present mode is the best. But if it is the saving of souls from sin and death, and bringing the mighty population of our cities to the knowledge of God, then I cry, Revolution! It is coming fast. I feel it in the air. I hear the rumbling of an earthquake that shall shake down, in one terrific crash, the arrogance of our modern Christianity.

The talk is, whether Protestant churches or Roman Catholic churches are coming out ahead. I tell you, Protestants, this truth plainly: that until your churches are as free as are the Roman Catholic cathedrals they will beat you. In their cathedrals the millionaire and the beggar kneel side by side. And, until that time comes in our churches, we can not expect the favor of God or permanent spiritual prosperity.

Where and when will that Revolution begin? Here, and now. In your heart and mine. Sin must go down, our pride must go down; our worldliness must go down, that Christ may come up. Revolution! "Except a man be born again, he can not see the Kingdom of God." Why not now let the revolution begin? Not next Sabbath, but, now! Not to-morrow, when you go out into commercial circles, but now!

Archias, the magistrate of Thebes, was sitting with many mighty men, drinking wine. A messenger came in, bringing a letter informing him of a conspiracy to end his life, and warning him to flee. Archias took the letter, but, instead of opening it, put it into his pocket, and said to the messenger who brought it: "Business to-morrow!" The next day he read it. Before he opened the letter, the Government was captured. When he read the letter it was too late. To-day I put into the hands of every man and woman, who hears or reads these words, a message of life. It says: "To-day, if ye will hear His voice, harden not your heart." Do not put away the message and say: "This business to-morrow." This night thy soul may be required of thee!

EX-CONVICT CANNOT CURE.

Doctors Who Commit Crime Prohibited From Practicing.

The United States Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the act of the New York Legislature of 1895 prohibiting persons who have been convicted of and punished for a crime from practicing medicine in the State.

The question arose in the case of Walker vs. the State of New York. Walker had served ten years in the State Penitentiary for an offense committed in 1878 and after his release set up as a physician, and at the time the law in question was enacted was practicing that profession.

The Court held that it was within the police power of the State to enact such a law.

A Bullet Its Own Doctor.

In spite of the terrible increase in the destructiveness of modern warfare, the tendency of the times is to make a conflict as humane as practicable. For this reason the use of copper-covered bullets has been frowned upon, and a Philadelphia physician has a plan that he claims will wonderfully mitigate the suffering of a man whose body has been perforated by the modern small-caliber bullet. It is well established that the velocity and penetrating force of these bullets are so great that unless they chance to strike a bone they will pass entirely through a man's body without his knowing it. The physician's idea is to attach a small wad of antiseptic cotton to the rear of the bullet. This would be covered by the shell of the cartridge, and could not interfere with loading or firing. As the bullet passes through a person the wad will antisepticize the wound and prevent consequent suppuration. It may be possible to so nicely adjust the adhesion of the wad to the bullet that as the missile passes out it will leave the wad to plug the hole and stop bleeding. Ultimately this system might do away with the necessity of a large medical corps, as each bullet would carry medical treatment for the unfortunate it wounded. — Philadelphia Record.

The Land of the Lazy.

"In a late sojourn in Honduras," said Mr. L. B. Givens, "I came to the conclusion that it was a paradise for lazy men. Everything grows luxuriantly with but little labor on the part of the natives, and many crops do not need replanting more than once in eight or ten years. The country offers fine inducements to enterprising men, but it is hard on a white man used to civilized ways to go down there and dwell among an ignorant lot of natives who are 100 years behind the times. A man would have no congenial society, and might as well be in exile. The natives usually live in bamboo houses, though in the towns the dwellings are of adobe. Children go naked for the first two or three years of their life, and the attire of the adults is rather scant. The Government is liberal with concessions in order to encourage development of the country's resources, but there is no general rule governing the granting of privileges, it all depends on how good a bargain may be driven. The climate is very salubrious, and laziness is about the only prevailing disease.—Washington Post.

A Great Year For Comets.

The year 1898 is the time appointed for the return of a number of periodic comets.

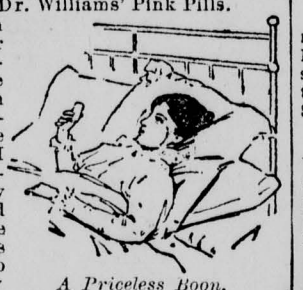
A Cheerful Woman.

From the Democrat, Brazil, Ind.

Every woman cannot be beautiful, but a cheerful face often supplies the deficiency. But no one can be cheerful and bring joy to others unless they have perfect health. Fortunately, science has placed this priceless boon within the reach of every woman as the following incident proves:

Mrs. Amanda Robinson, wife of William Robinson, farmer and stockman, near Howesville, Clay County, Ind., is thirty-two years old and had for several years been in declining health and despondent. For three months she was not only unable to attend to her domestic duties but too feeble to be up and about. To-day she is in good health and able to attend to her household affairs. She relates her experience as follows:

"I was afflicted with female troubles and was in a delicate state of health. I lost my appetite, grew thin and was greatly depressed. After taking various remedies without being benefited I was induced by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.



A Priceless Boon.

"Early in the summer of 1897 I procured five boxes of them and before finishing the second box I began to improve and by the time I had taken the five boxes I was able to go about my usual work and stopped taking the pills.

"Our daughter Anna, twelve years old, was also afflicted with decline and debility. She lost flesh, seemed to be bloodless and had no ambition. She took two boxes of the pills and they restored her appetite, aided digestion and brought color to her cheeks. She is now in the best of health. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the best medicine we ever had in our family and recommend them to all needing a remedy for toning up and rebuilding a shattered system.

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They restore strength and health to exhausted women when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These vegetable pills are everywhere recognized as a specific for diseases of the blood and nerves.

The people of Lincolnshire have decided to erect a statue of Lord Tennyson in Lincoln.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
WILHELMINA NAGEL,
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

DR. MORGAN'S "FUT-AKE" POWDER,
A Certain Cure for Tired Aching, Swelling and Perspiring Feet.

DR. MORGAN'S "Fut-Ake" (TRADE MARK) POWDER.

"Fut-Ake" cures Bunions, Corns, Chilblains, Frostbites Ingrowing Nails, Hot Stinging Feet; also cures and prevents Blisters, Callous and Sore Spots on the feet.

Price 10 Cents at all Druggists', or sent by mail for six 2c. stamps.
STERLING PHAR. CO., 905 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Regiment After Regiment For the Sunny South!

The Southern Railway, the great thoroughfare of travel from Washington to the South, has for the last two weeks been moving a large number of special trains transporting troops to Tampa, Chickamauga, Mobile and New Orleans. This is the line that has the largest passenger locomotives in the world, and which has attracted so much attention in this and other countries. To give an idea as to the strength of the engines and capacity for high speed, one of these engines could pull a train of no less than thirty-three cars, which would accommodate a regiment and over—such a train would be more than two-fifths of a mile long—and would attain on level track a speed of sixty miles per hour. No locomotive in the world has so large combined cylinder-area and steam pressure. The total weight of the locomotive is seventy-five tons. The Southern, with its powerful equipment, can handle any number of troops. New York office, 271 Broadway.

The skins of animals were the earliest forms of money.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The cathedral of Rouen boasts a clock which has kept time for 500 years.

PATENTS WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 802 F Street, Washington, D. C. Highest references.

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. A, Lebanon, Ohio.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

We delight to do an early friend a good turn. The working parts of ANY AERMOTOR EXCHANGED FOR A ROLLER BEARING, zephyr-running, ever-going, everlasting, power-doubling, UP-TO-DATE '98 MOTOR, 8 FT. FOR $6; 12-ft. for $12; 16-ft. for $30. They run like a bicycle, and are made like a watch, every movable part on rollers. Double geared mill power. The Aermotor ran when all other mills stood still, and made the steel windmill business. THE NEW BEATS THE OLD AS THE OLD BEAT THE WOODEN WHEEL. On receipt of amount, revised motor (but not wheel or vane) will be sent to replace old one then to be returned. Offer subject to cancellation at any time. If your old wheel is not an Aermotor, write for terms of swap—new for old—to go on old tower. You can put it on. Aermotor Co., Chicago.
NOW OR NEVER.

7000 BICYCLES carried over from 1897 must be sacrificed now. New High Grade, all styles, best equipment, guaranteed. $9.75 to $17.00. Used wheels, late models, all makes, $3 to $12. We ship on approval without a cent payment. Write for bargain list and art catalogue of swell '98 models. BICYCLE FREE for season to advertise them. Send for one. Rider agents wanted. Learn how to Earn a Bicycle and make money.
K. F. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Chicago.

JONES HE PAYS THE FRAYT
BEST SCALES. LEAST MONEY
JONES OF BINGHAMTON N. Y.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLYING TO ADVS. NYNU—19.

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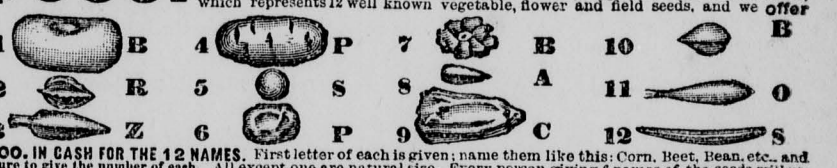
Permanently cured by using DR. WHITEHALL'S RHEUMATIC CURE. The surest and the best. Sample sent FREE on mention of this publication. THE DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO., South Bend, Indiana.

$500. FOR NAMES OF 12 SEEDS! OUR SEEDS are known throughout the country as Seeds that Grow and we want to know if the readers of this paper can tell the names of the twelve seeds shown below. We want to educate you in knowing SEEDS and therefore have made the following GREAT OFFERS: These 12 illustrations were carefully engraved from selected seed, which represents 12 well known vegetable, flower and field seeds, and we offer



$500. IN CASH FOR THE 12 NAMES. First letter of each is given; name them like this: Corn, Beet, Bean, etc., and be sure to give the number of each. All except one are natural size. Every person giving 6 names of the seeds will receive a Four Dollar Prize by return mail. We want you interested in the Best Seeds that Grow and make this educating seed offer to know whether you know good seed when you see it. To enter the contest send 25 cents (silver or money order) and we will send you by return mail a 50c. certificate, good for this amount of seed to be selected from our catalogue any time within 2 years, also full particulars. Club of 5, $1.00. You can't lose a cent; if you don't know all 12 seeds you ought to know six, that gives you a $4 prize, besides you are sure of the 50c. certificate. Don't miss this offer. Address, FAIRVIEW SEED FARMS, Box 3, Rose Hill, N. Y.

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MURALO WATER COLOR PAINTS
FOR DECORATING WALLS AND CEILINGS Purchase a package of MURALO from your grocer or paint dealer and do your own decorating. This material is a HARD FINISH to be applied with a brush and becomes as hard as Cement. Milled in twenty-four tints and works equally as well with cold or hot water. SEND FOR SAMPLE CARDS and if you cannot purchase this material from your local dealers let us know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it.
THE MURALO CO., NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK.

Columbia
Bevel-Gear
CHAINLESS BICYCLES
are the strongest, most improved and best form of cycle construction. DON'T BE CONFUSED BY THE WORD "CHAINLESS." There are many untried chainless devices on the market.
COLUMBIA BEVEL-GEARS
are *The Original, The Standard.* Their superiority over chain wheels has been demonstrated on the road.

Columbia Chain Wheels, .	$75
Hartford Bicycles, . .	50
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POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.
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Court Proceedings.

The regular May term of Quarter Sessions Court convened on Monday afternoon of last week at 1.15, with Judges Bailey, Benson and Isenberg on the bench. Jackson Harman was appointed foreman of the grand jury. George Fry was appointed constable for the grand jury, and H. T. Entriken and N. G. Edwards constables for the petit jury. After the constables had made their returns, a call of the bar list was made, which resulted in the following motions and petitions:

Sale of the real estate of Elizabeth Koontz, deceased, late of Tell township, confirmed nisi.

Inquisition confirmed nisi in writ of partition of the real estate of Jacob B Covert, late of Springfield township.

Order to sell the real estate by Milton C. Neff, administrator of George P. Wakefield, deceased, late of Logan township, for the payment of debts.

Report of T. W. Myton, auditor to hear and decide exceptions to the account of Thomas M. Oaks, administrator of W. A. Oaks, deceased, confirmed absolutely.

Sale of the real estate of Robert McDivitt, deceased, late of Huntingdon, confirmed nisi.

Order of sale of real estate of Philip Holler, deceased, late of Brady township, continued.

Report of J. F. Schock, auditor to hear and decide exceptions to the account of Joseph W. Fogul, administrator c. t. a. of Michael Fogul, late of Dublin township, confirmed nisi,

Return of sale of the real estate of Thomas Brownlee, deceased, late of Three Springs, confirmed nisi.

Decree of court in relation to the partition of the real estate of Benjamin Heffner, deceased, late of Walker township'

Inquisition of partition or valuation of the real estate of Dyson F. Duffy, deceased, late of Springfield township, confirmed nisi.

Order on H. C. Madden, administrator of Daniel Hawn, deceased, late of Juniata township, to pay to David Longenecker the amount due him under the within distribution.

Return of W. G. Ewing and S. C. Montague, executors of Dr. N. A. McDonald, deceased, to mortgage decedent's real estate to pay debts, approved.

Petition of Dr. W. T. Browning, administrator of Joseph Demco, deceased, late of Cromwell township, to sell real estate, granted.

W. M. Henderson appointed auditor to make distribution of the fund in the hands of Belinda Weaver, belonging to the estate of Julian Green, deceased.

Petition granted of defendant borough in the case of Bruce and Mary Steel against the borough of Huntingdon that a jury of view be chosen to view the ground of alleged accident to plaintiff.

Return of sale of the assigned real estate of James Rhea, in trust for the benefit of creditors, confirmed nisi.

On application of the Board Examining committe, David E. North was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Huntingdon county, and was accordingly s worn in.

R. A. Orbison appointed commissioner to take testimony in the divorce proceedings of Elizabeth M. Zeigler against John Zeigler.

Petition of Milton Foster to be discharged as an insolvent debtor granted.

Petition of William Goodman for final discharge as an insolvent debtor granted.

Report of T. W. Myton, auditor to make distribution of the fund in the hands of James S. Woods, assignee of S. B. Myers, confirmed nisi.

Rule of J. J. White, plaintiff, to show cause why lien should not be stricken from the list.

Alias Subpoena in divorce awarded in the action of John Laird against Mary L. Laird.

First and final account of Nicholas Rider, assignee of John S. Miller, of Clay township, in trust for benefit of creditors, confirmed nisi.

Subpoenia in divorce granted to Mary E. Miller against James W. Miller.

There was but little business to occupy the attention of the court that was of general public interest. The minor cases that came up for trial were disposed of with commendable promptness and dispatch. The court, the suitors, the lawyers and all concerned united, apparently, in expediting the business on hand.

When court opened on Tuesday afternoon the grand jury surprisingly announced that they had finished their labors. Their prompt work elicited the warm thanks of the court. The grand jury were then instructed to visit the county jail and almshouse. Their visit to the jail was made on Tuesday and Wednesday they inspected the almshouse at Shirleysburg.

Of the eight true bills found by the grand jury five were based on the primary cause of young men loving not wisely but too well. The defendants in these were Harry Houseman, who was acquitted; Wilson Harpster, who pleaded guilty; Russel Taylor, who pleaded guilty; William Wible, who was convicted, and B. F. Clark, who was convicted of adultory.

Scott Robinson, indicted for assault and battery, plead guilty. The grand jury found a true bill against M. H. Merrits, accused of larceny, but the defendant was acquitted. James Reilly, also accused of larceny, was released by the grand jury and the prosecutors, John Mulvehill and U. J. Leight, directed to pay the costs.

The only case which aroused any degree of popular interest was that of the commonwealth against Philip Fagan, alias Jere Casey, who was indicted for burglary. This was one of the three or four men accused of blowing open the Washington house safe on the morning of February 25th last and stealing over $600 in gold and paper money, checks and valuable papers. The readers of the ITEM are familiar with the details of the burglary. About three o'clock on the morning of February 25, a terrific explosion in the office awakened the inmates of the hotel and neighboring houses. The office was found demolished, the windows shattered, and the lower portion of the building filled with powder smoke. Three men, one of whom had previously shot at barkeeper Robert Decker who was looking out of an upstairs window, were observed running away from the hotel, and at these fleeing men Mr. H. C. Wallace, one of the hotel proprietors, fired two charges of buckshot from his shotgun, not knowing at the time whether his shots had taken effect.

Subsequently, on the same morning, a stranger, with a gunshot wound in his left leg, was apprehended at the McConnellstown station by chief of police DeForrest and Robert Decker, who, on examination, was found to possess $105 in paper money and $30 in gold on his person. One of the ten dollar gold pieces was identified by Mr. Decker by a private mark as his property. The stranger was lodged in jail. He was uncommunicative, and bore his suffering in stoic silence. The ball extracted from his leg by Coroner Schum was of the same identical size and character as those which Mr. Wallace had fired at the retreating burglars.

Fagan, the defendant, was defended by W. M. Henderson and with W. J. Forbes, as private counsel, district attorney Dunn conducted the prosecution. The defense offered no testimony, but submitted a number of points to the court for instruction to the jury.

The arguments began at eleven o'clock Wednesday morning and the case went to the jury in the afternoon. At three o'clock the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to seven years in the western penitentiary.

The following bill was ignored:

Commonwealth vs. James Reilly, larceny. Costs placed upon John Mulvihill and W. J. Leight, the prosecutors. Sentenced imposed.

Return of viewers to view site for a county bridge at the mouth of the Raystown Branch read and confirmed nisi.

An order to sell real estate was granted to Samuel Ralston, assignee of Samuel F. Krider.

Albert B. Baker was appointed auditor of Mapleton Borough in place of George W. Wright, resigned.

Jeremiah Stell was permitted to intervene as plaintiff in an action of account under against Leonard Stell.

Judgment of "quod computet" entered against defendant in suit of James Stell against Leonard Stell, and James S. Woods was appointed auditor.

Report of viewers to vacate road in Union township and lay out a new road confirmed nisi.

Report of H. B. Dunn, auditor to determine exceptions to the account of H. S. Lang, administrator of Robert Martin, deceased, and make distribution was confirmed nisi.

Return of sale of real estate of Gertrude Kocher, administratrix of Eleanor Kocher, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Scott Robinson was sentenced to the Reformatory. He plead guilty to the charge of assault and battery with intent.

The case of Bayer & Beaver versus John A. Port and Jackson Lamberson, which was on trial Thursday, resulted in a verdict for the defendant of $21.

The case of Wilson Savits versus William Speck consumed the time of the court on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning. It was an action of trespass and resulted in a verdict of $5 for the plaintiff.

The case of S. W. Cummins versus the German American Insurance Company, which began on Friday resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1431.

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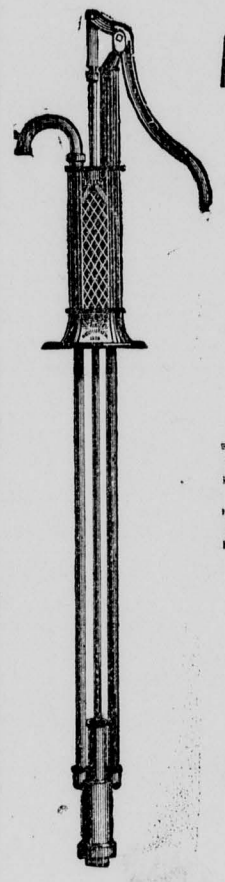

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